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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,858—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1892.

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

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	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
‡*	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st Oct.
B.	CATHAY	2995	500	A Symons	8th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	15th "
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th "
B.L.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	5th Nov.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	G. W. F. Browne.	12th "
B.L.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th "
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5045	1000	L. H. Moule	10th "
B.L.	PEKIN	3919	750	W. A. Wheler	17th "
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FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

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...WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1892.
...OF THE FUNDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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Mr. A. ELIOPOLO.
...Four Jolly Smiths ....Henry Lester.
Mr. WILSON.
...n Old Garden.....Hope Temple.
Mrs. GAWTHORNE.
...The Old Chapel Bell...J. G. Saxe.
Mr. STEPHENSON.
...anjo
...ment).Come under the Old Umbrella .....Corney Grain.
Mr. ALSTON.
Pianoforte Solo.....Le Poste Monrant.....Goltschalk.
Miss E. COUNSELL.
Song .....Queen of the Earth....Pinsuti.
Miss MEDCALF.
Glee .....Ye Shepherds tell me...Mazzinghi.
CHILDREN OF THE INSTITUTION.
PART II.
Pianoforte Solo .....Selections from Traviata.
Mr. A. ELIOPOLO.
Song .....Jack's Reward .....Odoardo Barri.
Mr. WILSON.
Song .....When thy Blue Eyes...E. Lassen.
Miss E. COUNSELL.
Song .....Since then hast come...Ch. Kennighan.
Mr. A. HARRINGTON.
Recitation .....Look at the Clock.....Ingoldsby.
Mr. J. STEPHENSON.
Banjo Selection.....Park Crescent March..Ellis.
Mr. ALSTON.
Glee .....Let the Hills Resound..Brinley Richards.
CHILDREN OF THE INSTITUTION.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets (Re. 1 each) to be obtained from the Head Mistres. I.-B. Girls' Schools and from Messrs. LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Rampart Row.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. To commence punctually at 9 p.m.
Piano kindly lent by Messrs. Marcks and Co.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 4TH OCTOBER,
AND
WEDNESDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.
"MIKADO,"
BY THE POONA AMATEURS.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

DADABHAI NAOROJI'S ELECTION EXPENSES FUND.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing to the above Fund are requested to be good enough to pay their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
DARASHA RUTTONJI CHICHGHAR,
FAZULBHOY JOOMABHAI LALJI,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. TURNER and HEMMING, SOLICITORS, have REMOVED their OFFICES to the NEW BUILDING, Apollo Street, opposite the Share Market.

TURNER & HEMMING.

26th September, 1892.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that JECHUND GHELLABHAI has on account of his bad and refractory conduct been TURNED OUT by his father Mr. GHELLABHAI OOTUMCHUND from his house, and the said Ghellabhai Ootumchund is not in any way responsible for any debt incurred, or which might hereafter be incurred, by the said Jechund Ghellabhai.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1892.

TYABJEE, DAYABHAI & JAMSEDJI,
Attorneys for Mr. Ghellabhai Ootumchund.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1.—TENDERS are invited for the construction ... of a 10" B L EMPLACEMENT AT MAHALUXMEE BATTERY,
of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2.—Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 500 as Earnest-money will be received at One p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October next.
3.—The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences Dn., M. W.
Bombay Defences Office : Middle Colaba, 26th September, 1892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of RAMCHUNDRA SUCCARAM, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

SITABAI, the widow and Guardian of DAMODHUR RAMCHUNDRA, a minor son of the deceased, and SATYABHAMABAI, the other widow and guardian of GOPAL KRISHNA RAMCHUNDRA, also a minor son of the deceased .....Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 24th day of September, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-two and in the Fifty-Sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 24th Day of September, 1892.

MESSRS. LITTLE, S. N. & BOWEN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 428 OF 1890.

NENSEY DEWJI and RANCHORDAS NENSEY, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Wad Gadi, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

VS.

BAI GUNGABAI, widow of MOHUNJI DEWJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Wad Gadi, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above Suit on the 13th day of December, 1890, it was ordered that the abovenamed Plaintiffs should pay to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy the sum of Rs. 705-6-0, being the balance of their taxed costs, due by the said Plaintiffs to the said Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, and also the costs of and incidental to the application and order when taxed, and that in default execution should issue against the said Plaintiffs for the same.

And whereas by a Warrant of Attachment of moveable property, dated 18th August, 1892, the following moveable property, viz. :—12 Large Casks of Dyeing Colour, weighing about 400 lbs. each, 28 Small Casks of Dyeing Colour, weighing about 200 lbs. each, and 2 Half Casks of Dyeing Colour, was attached towards the satisfaction of the said order.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1892, at 3-30 o'clock p.m. under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of moveable property, issued herein on the 22nd day of September, 1892, the undersigned will put up for sale by Public Auction at Chuckla Street without the Fort, the said attached property or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said order and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of Sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff—Dated this 26th Day of September, 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

MESSRS. WADIA & GHANDY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 27TH.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

FAREWELL NIGHT OF

LYON'S TOURISTS AND PLEASURE PARTY,

Who will appear in a New Programme,

THE CHARMING OPERETTA,

"THE SEA NYMPHS."

Music by Lestocq.

To be followed by the Musical Comedy,

"GRAND MUSICAL OLIO."

Box Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld.
Prices as Usual.

H. GEORGE, Agent.

In the matter of the Indenture of Trust for the Debenture-holders of The ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, dated 30th September, 1890.

THE Trustees of the abovementioned Indenture are prepared to receive PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the MILL PROPERTY of the abovenamed Company, subject to the printed particulars and conditions of sale to be had at the Office of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, within the Fort, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Solicitors, No. 89, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

The offers should be sent in under sealed covers addressed to the Trustees at the office aforesaid of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company, at the latest before One O'clock Noon on THURSDAY, the 6th day of October 1892.

No offer which is under Rupees Four Lacs will be considered, nor any offer which is not accompanied by a deposit either in cash or in Government securities of Rupees Twenty-five Thousand; but the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any offer.

The Trustees will open the said sealed covers at One O'clock in the afternoon of the said 6th day of October, 1892.

In the event of any offer not being accepted the monies or securities deposited will be forthwith returned.

If any offer is accepted the tenderer shall forthwith on such acceptance being communicated to him pay to the Trustees a sum sufficient to make up with the said deposit of Rupees Twenty-five thousand a sum equal to fifteen per centum of the purchase money.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1892.

ARTHUR K. LESLIE,
For Self and Co.-Trustees.

NOTICES.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the European Civil Service Association will be held at 8 A.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 28th September, 1892, in the Gymkhana Club, Poona.

J. F. BEVAN,
Hony. Secretary, E. C. S. Association.

21st September, 1892.

THE undersigned will be glad to receive offers from Indian Manufacturers if the Articles noted in (a) Letters gilt and brass (as E. S. W. M., &c.) average size about ¾ inch long, for shoulder straps of tunics, frocks and forage caps. the margin bonafide of Indian manufacture can be supplied by them. If so, the cost at which (b) Figures gilt and brass as 1, 2, 3, 4, 0, &c.) average size about ¾ inch long, for shoulder straps of tunics and frocks and for forage caps. the Articles required can be supplied should be quoted.

It must be understood that unless prices quoted are less than, or at most equal to, English Rates, Government will not sanction their purchase locally.

Samples of the Articles required can be seen, if necessary, in the Stores of this Department from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on any working day. The probable annual requirements are noted below :—

Letters,	Gilt of sorts,	55	pairs.
Do.	Brass ,,	1,260	,,
Figures	Gilt ,,	120	,,
Do.	Brass ,,	1,366	,,

Communications on the subject will be received up to noon on Monday, the 26th of October, 1892.

A. C. TOKER, Colonel,
Supdt., Army Clothing.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,

255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

ORDINARY.

I am thoroughly satisfied with Mrs. Bond in her method of treatment. It is simple, safe, and sure; and the special care she has shown me during my illness, gains her my entire trust and confidence. Mrs. Bond conscientiously fulfils all that she professes to do, and she willingly undertakes the most intricate cases of any nature whatever with a certainty of success. Should the disease be ever so lengthy and tedious I consider her advice is important. I have found her to be straightforward, honest, and truthful.

My experience of her treatment would be to advice all ladies to consult Mrs. Bond when they feel diffident to see a Medical man as she has safely restored me to perfect health and strength again, and I sincerely wish her every success in life.

ESTHER EDWARDS,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, 16th September 1892.

N. B.—Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice GRATIS by letter. A fee of Re. 1 only is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની ફ્રોલ

6, &., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being are print of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months Rs. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

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BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 286,645 GALLONS.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House,

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)

CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,

Rs. 42 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,

Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,

Rs. 26 per dozen.

Retail Agents :—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices :—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28. "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S GUARANTEED OINTMENT.

CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

This is the only specific yet discovered for the radical cure of Lepra and other obstinate Skin diseases. Price Rs. 3 and for complete cure Rs. 5, packing extra.

S. N. GHOSH,—CHEMIST.
Sole Agent in India,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street,
CALCUTTA.

N.B.—I am guarantee, and I must refund the total amount paid for if the above "Hair Dye" ointment fail to give entire satisfaction.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 6; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492 High Holborn, LONDON

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS, warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in lib. and ½lb. tins, labelled thus :

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED :
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,
For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
6, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves.....Rs. 15,55,867
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HEAD OFFICE : MADRAS. BRANCH : RAWAL PINDI
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LONDON BANKERS : THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

1st July, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

"VICTORIA" SOAPS.

TRADE MARK

BROWN HONEY. SEE WORD "VICTORIA" LONDON-PLYMOUTH On Packet, Box and Tablet. WINDSOR, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE

UNEQUALLED FOR THE SKIN.

INDISPENSABLE FOR { The BOUDOIR. The BATH. The LAVATORY. The HOUSEHOLD.

ASK FOR VICTORIA AND SEE

The WORD on the Packet or Box.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 ,, (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 ,, (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 ,, (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£333,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to ..... } £4,546,577

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

SEND FOR

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT (1891)

OF THE

ORIENTAL

LIFE OFFICE:

A Record of Substantial Progress.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1891 :

2,416 Life Proposals for Rs. 75,40,316.

FUNDS INCREASED LAST YEAR BY

Rs. 8,49,769-6-10.

TOTAL BUSINESS.

Over 347 Lakhs of Rupees.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY

and remain in India.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE..... Re. 1.
Packing & Postage Extra.

INSURANCES.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.

Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,

PHOTOGRAPHER TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY.

AWARDED 14 MEDALS,
Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
HOURS OF BUSINESS :—
8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,030
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	92
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,150
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	67½	1,040
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	87
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	860
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	89
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	465
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
	Pref. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	820
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	18½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	122
Bombay Cotton Brcul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	135
Colaba Press	600	200	all	...	220
East India	500	1,980	1,000	45 dvd	325
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,450
Fort	400	250	...		175
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100	850
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	50	505
Khanagum	750	400	all		188
Mahimadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	32½	475
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	515
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Motussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	924
Munmar M.	1,000	200	all	Rs. 35	480
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	275
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12	635
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		130
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	410
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Cotton	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,480
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,060

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,40
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	505
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	1	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	400 xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,185
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct.	740
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	675
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	415
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	452½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	515
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	25 710
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000		1,070
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	400
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,120
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	670
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	220
Jewraj Haloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	855
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khanagum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Macknjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	182
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,155
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,330
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	415
Mahomedbhoy Shivji Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	460
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,335
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	135
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	160
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	650
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	770
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,115
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,260
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	980
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	135
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	410
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	525 xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	755
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	{ 1,000	1,000	...	560

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-15	
China Leaf	"	25-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-4	"
Australia do.	"	25-12	
Bombay do.	"	25-10	
English Sovereigns	"	16-4	
Do. Drazos	"	16-3-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterees	"	109-7	
Do. 17/8 do.	"	109-10	
Carolus Dollars	"	235	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	233-8	"
Louis-d'or	"	231	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Meeting, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 5 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, Lyon's Tourists, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Siam (s), from Aden; Basuto (s), Amsterdam; and Mahanadi (s), Cardiff.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Kapurthala sailed yesterday for Karachi.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 o'clock, sharp.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Giava left the dock on Saturday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Naseri and Taif entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Basuto and Teheran, yesterday; and the H. M. S. Clive left it on Saturday, the s. s. Tanjore on Sunday, and the s. s. Lansdowne Tower yesterday.

A MISSING SWAN.—An Australian black swan valued at Rs. 200, is reported to have been missing from the Victoria Gardens, since Saturday.

LYONS' PLEASURE PARTY.—This company gives its final performance this evening, and will perform "The Sea Nymphs" to be followed by a variety entertainment.

BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held, to-day, at 5 p.m., in the Town Hall. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, president of the Society, will preside.

ARRIVAL OF A HYDERABAD NOBLE.—Nawab Byram Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad, accompanied by twelve followers, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday morning. The Nawab and staff are now putting up at Mr. Cama's bungalow, Cumballa Hill.

THEFT AT KANDAWADY.—Mr. Hurry Ganesh has asked us to state that the theft reported in our yesterday's issue should be Rs. 2,500. He further informs us that he now finds a promissory note for Rs. 500 and two shares of the Deccan Mill also missing.

AN INSANE MAHOMEDAN.—Abdul Rahman Hussain, a Mahomedan, aged about 82 years, supposed to be of an unsound mind, was arrested on Saturday, by a police sepoy, for throwing stones at pedestrians, in Doctor Street. The accused was sent sent to the Police Surgeon for examination.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—A Mahomedan woman, named Sootana, living at Falkland Road, locked her room on Sunday noon, and went out. During her absence from home some one entered her room and, forcing open a box, stole ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 30. The matter has been reported to the police.

CONFIDENCE BETRAYED.—Balloo Swami, living at Curry Road, has made a report to the police, that on Saturday morning he placed his silver waistcbain, tied in a piece of cloth, on the verandah of his house, in charge of a friend, named Gopal, and went to look after some work in the house. On returning he found neither the ornament nor the friend there.

ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Balu Kalka, aged about 22 years, employed at the Bombay City Mills, while working on a machinery in motion, on Saturday, was jammed in the mules. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had received serious internal injuries, and has been consequently detained for treatment.

A FATAL FALL DOWN A STAIR-CASE.—A distressing accident, which proved fatal, occurred in a double-storeyed house yesterday afternoon, at Stone Bunder. The unfortunate victim was a woman, named Sonoobai, aged 45 years, who lost her footing in descending a staircase, and fell to the bottom; and when the neighbours went to raise her they found her a corpse. The unfortunate woman was a *dher* by caste. She fell from a height of about twelve feet; and an inquest will be held on her body this morning.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

March	Des Cirques
Overture	Les Vepres Siciliennes...Verdi.
Waltz	Olymps Tanze ..... Tanner.
Grand Selection	Ernani ..... Verdi.
Song	Holy Ally ..... Adams.
Galop	The Noisy Johnnie ..... Pritchard.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE AT FALKLAND ROAD.—On Sunday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock a cadjan hut, at Falkland Road, opposite Messrs. Bapty Bros.' Bakery, used as a bullock-shed, took fire, the shed belonged to Vittoo Rutton and three other labourers. On the alarm being raised, the Gowalia Tank fire-engine soon repaired to the spot, but was not utilized; as the fire was brought under control by a hose being attached to a standpipe and water drawn therefrom. The origin of the fire is said to be the careless burning of an open kerosine oil lamp, and the damage done to the shed is estimated at Rs. 75.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Atmaram Kanoba, proprietor of the Ganpat Krishnaji's Printing Establishment, died on Sunday last, of typhoid fever. He was the grandson of the gentleman, after whom the press is named, and to whom credit is due for the perfection to which Marathi type-printing has reached at the present day. The work done in this press, in the Sanskrit, Marathi, Guzerathi, and Hindi languages is very highly esteemed throughout India. The deceased was of an amiable disposition, and leaves behind him a large family and a circle of friends to bemoan his loss. He was about 42 years old at the time of his death.

A SHARP THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, acting Inspector Clarkson charged Abdool Rehman Abdool Rahim, a mendicant, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,035, the property of Keshowram Laljee, a dealer in jewellery, living at Mombadevie. It appeared that Keshowram gave the ornaments to Murlidhur Ramsookh, a broker in jewelery, to have them tested at the shop of Beharilal Cooverjee. Murlidhur accordingly took the ornaments to Beharilal's shop. He placed a tin-box containing the ornaments by his side near the verandah, and as he was engaged in conversation with Beharilal, the accused helped himself to the box, and walked away with it, unperceived by Beharilal or Murlidhur. Before he had gone far, however, the accused met a policeman, who arrested him on suspicion, when the accused made a clean breast of his offence. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, a Hindu, named Harkha Arjun, aged 25 years, was, at the instance of Mr. W. Fry, foreman, G. I. P. Railway, charged with dishonestly receiving stolen property, *viz.* 19 pieces of leather and one canvas, valued at Rs. 27, belonging to the Railway Company. It appeared that some leather pieces were missing from the railway workshop, and on the 25th instant, the complainant, while making some purchases at the accused's shop, found there some of the pieces belonging to the Company. The accused admitted having the leather pieces in his shop, but further added that he has the shop for some years past, and that he bought those pieces for a ship-chandler about two or three years ago. He said that the police found them in his shop as he was selling them to the complainant. The accused thereupon took the police sepoy to a Borah from whom he alleged to have bought those pieces, but the Borah denied all knowledge of them. As the accused had no witnesses to substantiate his statement, the Magistrate convicted and fined the accused Rs. 50, or in default sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A TRIPLE CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Inspector Standford placed Doming Dias, Braz Pereira, Novies Porcira, and Abdool Gaffur Abdool Karim before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first three accused with three different counts of theft of copper measures, valued at Rs. 3, the property of Ladha Khairaj and two others, and the fourth with receiving and retaining stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe them to be stolen or fraudulently obtained. Inspector Stanford informed his Worship that during the last ten days the three accused had stolen fifteen copper measures from eight different shops, where they went under the pretence of buying some article, and as one of the accused engaged the shop-keeper in conversation, the two others picked up the measures that easily came in their hands, and walked away with the same. On Saturday last the first accused was arrested on suspicion by a policeman, doing duty at Chor Bazar. He was taken to Inspector Standford, who after enquiries, and arrested the four accused. The second and the third accused are brothers, while the first accused is their nephew, and they live together at Mahim. The fourth accused bought the stolen articles from the three other accused, and he again sold them to a Borah shop-keeper, named Abdoolally, living at Null Bazar. The police recovered nine measures from Abdoolally. Abdool in his defence stated that when he bought the measures, the accused had represented to him that their father had a shop at Mahim, but as he had died his mother wanted to have those measures sold. The first three accused pleaded guilty, and the Magistrate sentenced each of them to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The fourth accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY.

THE nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at their registered office No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr E. Schoen. The following is the director's report and audited balance sheet of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June, 1892:—Owing to a smaller crop of cotton during the past season and the erection of several new press factories in the districts where the company has presses, the past season's business shows a considerable falling off compared with the previous year, the total number of bales pressed at all your factories being only 1,03,512 against 1,40,960 bales in 1890-91. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the year's nett earnings amount to Rs. 75,388-11-1. From this amount your directors recommend that Rs. 62,500 be expended in payment of a dividend of Rs. 50 per share free of income tax, equal to 10 per cent. on the paid up capital of the company, and that the sum of Rs. 12,000 be transferred to depreciation fund account and the balance of Rs. 888-11-1 be carried forward to next year's account. After adopting the above report a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share or 10 per cent. on the paid up capital was declared payable on and after the 4th proximo, and as recommended in the above report Rs. 12,000 were transferred to Depriciation Fund Account and Rs. 888-11-1 were carried forward to the next year's account. Mr. P. A. Hormarjee who retired from the board by rotation, was re-elected an auditor of the company, and Messrs. Pallonji Framji Mehta and N. S. Jamsetjee were re-appointed auditors of the company on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. After the usual vote of thanks to the chairman, the proceedings of the meeting terminated.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY.

Yesterday afternoon, the seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held at the registered office of the company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, when Mr. E. Schoen was in the chair. The following director's report and audited balance sheet of profit and loss account for the year ending 30th June 1892 was placed before the meeting and unanimously adopted:—Owing to a smaller crop of cotton during the past season, the presses were not so fully employed as during the previous year, the ontturn being 106,828 bales against 1,12,833 bales in 1890-91. During the year a fire occurred at Veerumgaum and at Bhownuggur. The Bhownuggur building was entirely gutted and some damage was done to the machinery. Further loss of business was caused by an unfortunate accident to the Bhusawal press on 10th March, by which work there was stopped for the remainder of the season. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the year's nett earnings amount to Rs. 61,757-1-11. From this amount your directors recommend that Rs. 50,000 be expended in payment of a dividend of Rs. 10 per share, free of income tax, equal to 8 per cent. on the paid up capital of the company. Of the remaining Rs. 11,757-1-11 the directors propose to transfer Rs. 6,000 to depreciation fund account, Rs. 5,000 to fund for equalising dividend" and Rs. 757-1-11 to Profit and loss new account. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share or 8 per cent. on the paid up capital was declared payable on and after the 4th proximo. The sum of Rs. 6,000 were transferred to depreciation fund account and Rs. 5,000 to fund for equalising dividend and 757-1-11 were carried forward to the next year's account as recommended in the directors' report. Mr Damodardas Tapidass, who retired from the board by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company, and Messrs N. S. Jamsetjee and Maneckshaw Byramjee Master were re-appointed as ditors of the company and their remuneration was fixed at Rs 200 each. The usual compliment to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at 243, Bazargate Street, Mr. Udeshanker Raghunathji presiding. The following director's report was presented. The directors beg to submit the balance sheet and the audited account of the profit and loss for the year ending 30th June 1892, resulting in a profit of Rs. 1,005-11-2 only. The S.S. Hindoo was given on charter for twelve months to ply towards Zanzibar coasts and if she would have plied for the whole time, your directors would have been able so show a good result this year too, but they are sorry to say that the steamer struck on an unknown rock of "Rass Kimbigi" on the East African Coast on the 31st March last and thus the income arriving from the charterer has been terminated thence. The steamer is repaired on account of the underwriters and a claim is made on them for the costs thereof. After the usual resolutions of passing the accounts and report submitted and re-electing a director and appointing an auditor, a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

CRICKET.

SECUNDERABAD VS. THE PARSEES.

THE following gentlemen will represent the Parsees in the match of Secunderabad *vs.* the Parsees, which opens on Wednesday and continues to Thursday next:—Messrs. R. D. Cooper (captain), B. D. Gagrat, D. D. Kanga, M. D. Kanga, N. C. Bapasola, D. N. Writer, R. E. Mody, D. Mody, S. B. Spencer, C. M. Patell, and Mistry. The Secunderabad Team consists of all new players from the officers of the garrison, except Mr. Troupe, who came here to play against the Parsees last year. Play will begin at 11 a.m.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending September 19, as compared with the statement of September 13, 1892:—

Liabilities.	September 13. Rs. A. P.	September 19. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	48,00,000 0 0	48,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1, 8,85,905 15 5	1,83,07,088 13 5
Other Deposits, &c.	5,92,17,606 9 8	5,52,03,395 5 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,43,112 0 9	3,88,115 4 1
Sundries	28,41,411 1 11	28,63,516 9 11
	Rs. 10,31,88,035 11 9	10,15,62,116 0 8
Assets.		
Government Securities	91,63,428 8 0	93,36,971 0 0
Other authorised Investments	72,47,794 12 0	71,43,794 12 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	87,90,885 5 7	96,36,075 6 6
Credits on do.	69,01,647 2 11	63,69,195 2 9
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,61,67,310 6 4	1,61,18,097 15 10
Balances with other Banks	6,38,424 3 1	6,74,780 13 0
Bullion	1,22,361 2 6	29,932 12 9
Dead Stock	12,39,000 10 2	12,37,904 15 0
Stamps	9,215 3 1	1,992 10 1
Sundries	16,57,640 11 9	16,34,517 2 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,48,52,521 6 9	2,42,52,903 3 9
Do. at Branches	2,60,91,636 3 7	2,48,22,053 14 0
	Rs. 10,31,88,935 11 9	10,15,62,116 0 8

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to September 19, 1892:—

Liabilities.	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office	33,00,919 Inc.
Do. at Branches	8,79,733 Dec.
Other Deposits	40,14,242 do.
Post Bills	54,997 do.
Assets.	
Bank's Investments	2,30,527 Dec.
Loans	8,45,190 Inc.
Accounts of Credit	5,34,452 Dec.
Mercantile Bills	2,50,278 Inc.
Cash at Head Office	5,99,712 Dec.
Do. at Branches	12,7,612 do.

It is freely stated that Sir Robert Hamilton, on his return from Tasmania, will be Mr. Gladstone's right-hand man in drafting the new Home Rule Bill.

REPLYING to a correspondent who had urged Mr. Gladstone to take up, after the passing of Home Rule, the question of an eight hours' day for miner. and others, the right hon. gentleman expresses the opinion that the matter requires consideration, but at his age he thinks it would be presumptious to hold out expectations as to what he may be able to do after the settlement of the Irish question.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

MURDER OF A WIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. BALLA YEMAJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Hammick, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who in August last convicted the accused of murder by causing the death of his wife Ahila, and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The facts of the case for the prosecution appeared to be these. The accused is a Maratha cultivator, about 25 years of age, and his wife Ahila was about 18, and though not an idiot, was of weak intellect. She was in the habit of running away from her husband to the house of her mother, Maina, who lived in a neighbouring village. On Sunday, the 17th July last, she left her husband's house, as she had done before and went to her mother's house. The accused next day went to fetch her and then struck her on the back with his stick. Her mother promised to escort her to his house, and she did so, while the accused himself went to his fields. On his return he found Ahila at home and abused her, saying that he would beat or kill her for running away. Vithabai, a widow, in whose house the accused lived and whose partner in cultivation he was, told him that if he beat his wife he should not remain in her house. The accused then again went out to look after his cattle. In his absence Ahila lay down to sleep in the house while Vithabai prepared supper in the shed which the accused and his wife occupied. The accused returned late and asked where his wife was, and was told by Vithabai that she was sleeping in the house. He supped and went out. He then took Ahila from the house and conducted her to the shed which stands by itself apart from all dwellings on the out-skirts of the hamlet. Here he beat her with a stick, struck her head against the wall and finally put a noose round her neck and hauled her up to the beam. In the meantime Vithabai had had her supper, and her calf having come to the house, she brought it to the cow-house to tie it up. On her entry the accused let go the cord, and Ahila fell to the ground. Vithabai snatched the stick from him, and felt the body and found that life was extinct. They then wrapped the body up in its cloth and the accused's dhotur and kamli, and the accused carried it to the village well, into which he threw it. Vithabai washed his dhotur and plastered over the blood stains in the cow-house. Next morning Ahila's corpse was found floating in the well. The accused had made a confession before a third class magistrate and also before the committing magistrate, in which he admitted that he beat Ahila with a stick, and afterwards put a cord round her neck, and hauled her up to the beam of the cow-shed until she was dead; and that he then threw her body into the well. The Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, convicted the accused and sentenced him to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the whole case, refused to interfere and rejected the appeal.

A MARWAREE ROBBED AND MURDERED.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHAU BALLU AND BAJI AMRATA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Walker, Sessions Judge of Satara, who in June last convicted the two accused of murder and sentenced them each to transportation for life.

The accused were charged with murder by intentionally causing the death of Umedjee Pratabjee, robbery, and dishonestly receiving or retaining stolen property. A third accused Mahadu Amrata was acquitted by the Sessions Judge. It appeared that the accused, a Marwaree jeweller, left his firm, which has shops at Karad and Kadegaon, with a large quantity of gold and silver ornaments and pearls to sell them in the ordinary course of his business in the neighbouring villages in March last. He was last seen alive at the village of Sonsul on the 31st March, and had not since been heard of. On the 4th May, his partner, Kapurchund, while searching for him, came on a skull and some bones and cloths on a hill-side near the village, and he identified the cloths as the deceased's. The same day a large quantity of ornaments was found from various persons in Sonsul, and later on at other places, and many of the things found were identified as property which the deceased had with him. The evidence showed that the deceased slept at the house of Balla goldsmith; and the latter stated that, at night, he heard a noise and went out of his room to his verandah, where the deceased was sleeping, and saw the three accused kill him and carry the body away in a sack. Other persons saw the accused carry a load that night. The first and second accused produced a large quantity of ornaments, and many persons deposed that they received particular ornaments from the first accused, which they produced before the village officers on their enquiring into this case. That the deceased was dead, and that he was murdered for the sake of his property was proved beyond all doubt. The skull and bones were found near where he was last seen alive, and near them were some cloths and a sack, which were fully identified as the deceased's property. The greater part of the ornaments which he had with him, roughly estimated at over Rs. 1,000 were recovered, so that his disappearing intentionally in order to misappropriate the property was, said the Sessions Judge, out of the question; and, lastly, there was the evidence of Balla goldsmith that he saw the deceased murdered. The deceased had his bag of ornaments under his head as a pillow. The verandah, where he slept, was quite open towards the road, and as deceased was quite well known in the village he no doubt left himself quite secure. Balla goldsmith was terrified by the threats used to him by the accused, and gave no information till the police enquiry began and the first accused agreed to produce the ornaments and made a statement. The first accused named many persons in the village to whom he had disposed of some of the property. He brought out of his room a small brass box and a great number of ornaments. The brass boxes found with the first and second accused had the name of the deceased's firm beaten into the metal, and many of the ornaments found bore slips of paper with the handwriting of the deceased's or his partner's brother. The Sessions Judge convicted the two accused and sentenced them each to transportation for life, as the conviction of the accused rested entirely on the evidence of a single witness who, on his own showing, witnessed the murder and gave no information, and on the corroboration derived from the production of property.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

482-89—Thakurdas D and Co—Jan Mahomed Cassum Soomar and another vs Corejee Canjee and another

341-92—Framjee and Mocs—Gopaldass Gordhundas vs Framji Ardaseer and another.

396-92—M. N. Saklatwalla—Burjorjee Shapurjee Desai vs Lukmichund Bhugwanjee Kamdaria—M H Khan.

430-92—Crawford, B and Co—Parmanund Raja vs Koobhar Raja Mersoor and another

439-92—K D Shroff Jangaum Dhurmajee vs Bhoomajee Shivaje—In person.

441-92—H S Dikshit—Jetha Ramjee and another vs Gopalji Devkaram

444-92—Nesbit, Edgelow and G—Hormusjee Kekobad Punthucky vs Peroshaw Eduljee Sakhidas and another.

Testamentary Suits.

24-91—Payne, G and S—Lady Janbai vs Moosa Tharia—Little, F, N and B—(Part heard.)

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

To speak to the Minutes of the Order.

178-92—Ardesir, H and D—Norman Cranston Macleod vs Vussonbai—M M Khan.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

617-91—Little, S, N and B—Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria vs Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria—Ardesir, H and D—Part heard.

615-91—J C Cama—Hormusjee Fakeerjee and another vs Pirozshaw Ruttonjee Sagoo—Brown and M.

515-90—M N Saklatwala—Bhugwandas Ramjee vs Dagdu Essoo—H S Dikshit.

For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

212-89—Mansuklal, D and J—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Gangjee Akhai and another—Tyabjee, D and J.

40-91—Balkrishna and P—Rahimtoola Jan Mahomed vs Moosa Joosub.

Postponed Long Causes.

205-92—Little, S, N and B—Goverdhundas Parmanundas and another vs Ballajee Appajee Naltora Gowli—In person.

321-91—Janardhan and A—Charles A Turner vs Abdool Kader Hajee Abdula and others—T A Bland.

387-91—Nanu and H—Hari Dwarkajee Thakur vs The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford, B and Co.

250-92—In person—Mahomedaly Ebrahimjee vs Sittiba Tenkutil.

306-91—Edgelow and G—Heerjee Ookerda and others vs Tricumjee Showjee and others—P, G and S, Crawford, B and Co, T, D and C.

448-92—K D Shroff—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel and others vs Maneckbai and others—K D Shroff.

206-92—Little, S

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[illegible]sements is as follows:—Not [illegible]ch succeeding line, As. 8. No [illegible]e admitted under this scale.

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9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

NOTES:
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26.

No telegraphic news, noticeable in this column, of later date than that included in our report of Saturday evening is to hand through Reuter.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	1,15,409
" " Branches	Inc.	"	1,57,345
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	7,11,525
Government Securities	"	"	5,425
Loans "	"	"	2,80,323
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	5,46,522
Cash with other Banks	"	"	74,322
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	6,33,279

The tendency towards some increase in the trade demand for money which might be expected to appear with the termination of the rainy season, and which we noticed last week as indicated by the movement which had taken place in some of the items in the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, is further disclosed by the Return issued this morning which, instead of showing a large accession to the Cash Balance, due mainly to the smaller requirements of trade, as was the case at the close of the previous week, reveals a falling off of some 6½ lakhs, reducing the Balance to 388¾ lakhs. The figures which we give above show a sensible decrease in Loans; but, on the other hand, there had been withdrawals to the extent of over 7 lakhs from Private Deposits, and Bills Discounted again show a material increase, the net expansion of trade requirements being represented by 9¾ lakhs.

COTTON.—The better demand for this staple, which we reported on Saturday, has been sustained to-day by exporters, who have bought 3,150 bales, consisting of 1,550 bales of Ujjein, at Rs. 171-2½; 500 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 177-85; and Bengals, at Rs. 159-61; and 200 Nuggur, at Rs. 177; also 400 New Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 164½ per candy. The Mills, however, have apparently retired from the market, their only purchase to-day having been 50 Julgaum, at Rs. 171 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are still without quotable change.

The want of fine weather, according to the official telegrams received from the districts this morning, was still felt over the greater part of the Cotton area; but the fall of rain registered since the middle of last week had been comparatively light, not reaching an inch in any districts except at Beawar, in the Bengal circle, where it had been about 2½ inches; (though this morning the weather had become bright) and at Wadwan and Veerumgaum, in the Dholera circle, where the fall had been some 7¼ and 6¾ inches, respectively, the plans in the latter district (where the rainfall had been nearly double the yearly average) having been seriously damaged. In several of the districts of the Oomra circle the weather had become bright this morning, and, generally, the damage was but slight; but a continuance of fine weather was wanted. The crop in the Oomrawuttee district proper was estimated at five-eighths. At Broach it looked like clearing up, and the Cotton crop continued to flourish though requiring a break.

WHEAT has been steady at previous rates; but business has been upon only a moderate scale.

SEEDS.—A considerable export has been done today in this market, and prices have advanced half an anna in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* in a firm market, our quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-12-6	to Rs. 7-15-0	per cwt
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat ,,	7-3-0	to ,, 7-4-0	,,
,, ,, Cawnpore ,,	6-14-0	to ,, 7-0-0	,,
,, Red ,, ,,	6-5-0	to ,, 6-6-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	141 bales.
Wheat	8,210 cwts.
Linseed	1,281 ,,
Rapeseed	4,324 ,,
Castorseed	637 ,,
Rice	3,488 ,,

FREIGHTS continue dull for near shipment; but rates are unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened easy at 1s. 2 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 19-32d. for Demand, and remained at those rates without any business being reported; but later on we heard of 1s. 2¾d. having been available for November transfer of Bank Telegraphic, and of a little having been taken at the rate. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2¾d. has been the ready rate, and 1-32d. per month advance for futura delivery; but very little Paper has been offering; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 19-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 21-32d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 2¾d.	,,
Francs do.	1·55¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER receded in value to-day about ¼ per cent. from Saturday's final rates for Fours; but a steadier feeling prevailed at the close, though only a part of the decline was recovered quotations having been 105 7-16 for Cash and the coming settlement, and 105 1-16 for the October account, at leaving off; 4½ per Cents being called 102, nominal.

SHARES are very quiet; hardly any fresh business has transpired to-day; and quotations generally are unchanged.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

SEPTEMBER 26.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Bosit, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagoveschensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at or about noon, Friday, the 30th instant.

The Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th September, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	..
Teheran	25	2	17 p.m.	..	23
Suez	26	2	35 p.m.	...	26

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 26th September, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	...	1
,, Kurrachee	...	13	...	2
,, Madras	...	35	...	1

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended Sept. 17, 1892, on 1,674·92 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	92,000	1,67,000	4,000	2,63,000
Or per mile of railway	55	100	2	157
For previous 9 weeks of half-year.	10,83,476	18,95,696	49,844	30,28,816
Total for 10 weeks.	11,75,476	20,62,696	53,844	32,91,816
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,674·92 miles open]	1,10,789	2,10,638	6,965	3,28,392
Per mile of Ry do.	66	125	4	196
Total to corresponding date do.	12,05,983	25,58,551	81,044	38,60,577
Decrease for the week				Rs. 65,392
Ditto to date				,, 5,54,761

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRASSEY—Sept 4, at Park-lane, Lady Brassey, of a daughter.
STRETTELL—Sept 3, at Surolton, Surrey, wife of Lieut-Col A D Strettell, 5th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOLDEN—COLE—Sept 1, at Holy Trinity Church, Bournemouth, G H R Holden, M A, M D, Cantab, of Reading, son of late G H Holden, M R C S, to Fanny, daughter of Maj-Gen G W Cole, C B Indian Army, grand-daughter of the late Robert Cole, Inspector-General, Hospitals, Indian Medical Service.
MAPPLEBECK—MANNERS—Aug 31, at Caerleon Church, near Barmouth, J E Mappiebeck, of Brondd wynant, near Barmouth, and Birmingham, to Emma Annie Frederica, daughter of Capt F E Manners, late H M I N, formerly of Barnes, Surrey.
PHILLIPS—BURCKHARDT—Sept 7, at St Mary's, Bathwick, Capt A L Phillips, Indian S C, son of late Major A Phillips, Bombay S C, to Frances Augusta, daughter of A A Burckhardt, of Bath.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Sept 1, George Adams, Norbiton, late of Hon E I Co's Civil Service, aged 84.
ADAMS—Sept 1, at Edinburgh, Mary Adams, widow of Kenneth McKenzie Adams, M D, H E I C S, and daughter of late Robert Douglas, aged 66.
EDWARDS—Sept 5, at Naftiaux Villa, St Andrew's, Guernsey, T Edwards, late manager of the "Englishman," Calcutta, aged 55.
HALE—Sept 3, at Leamington, Katherine, widow of Gen J Hale, Bombay Army.
HARPER—Sept 1, at St Lawrence's Vicarage, York, Mary Maria Theresa, daughter of late Ven Henry Harper, M A, Rector of Elveden, Suffolk, and formerly Archdeacon of Madras.
MAISEY—Sept 2, at Eastbourne, Gen F C Maisey, H M's Indian Army, aged 67.
ROLLAND—Sept 3, at Braemar, Lieut-Col H Rolland, late Bombay Army, aged 81.
VINCENT—Aug 23, Jessie, wife of S A Vincent, of Rampore, Tirhoot, Bengal.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THORP—September 9, at Rangoon, the wife of Captain J C Thorp, Royal Artillery, prematurely of a daughter (stillborn.)

MARRIAGE.

BOWIE—SMITH—Septembe. 19, at the Mysore Hall, Mysore Camp, Kolar Gold Fields, by the Rev A Burnet, of the Wesleyan Mission, Bangalore, George Benjamin Bowie, son of the late Samuel Bowie, Proprietor of the late "Athenæum" Press, to Harriet, daughter of the late George Smith, R A.

DEATHS.

GRAY—September 21, at Mussoorie, of typhoid fever, Walter Gray, of Calcutta. Born 31st March, 1849.
HOPKINS—September 16, at Khyber Lodge, Murree, after a short illness, Jane, the dearly beloved wife of Mr F B Hopkins.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1892.

WE hear that the proposals to be submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for the enlargement of the Legislative Councils have been provisionally drafted. They will not be published until the approval of the Secretary of State has been obtained, and it is possible that the draft may undergo modification before transmission to the India Office. The Government of India has set itself the task of trying to devise a workable scheme to give effect to the provisions of the recent Councils Act of 1892 in regard to the election or selection of non-official members of the several Legislative Councils. On a near approach the whole question is seen to be beset with difficulties which can of course be surmounted, but which demand care and thought. Of the advantages incidental to the enlargement, within reasonable limits, of the Supreme and Provincial Councils, all the statesmen who have had experience, whether as Viceroy or as Secretary of State, are agreed, and on this point at all events, there need be no misgiving except amongst pessimists. An enlarged Council will bring to the work of legislation wider information than has hitherto been available. It may reasonably be expected that the right of nominating certain members, which the Act permits the Government of India to concede to each Presidency, will not only satisfy to a certain extent the aspirations of the educated classes, but also create an interest in the work of the Councils among classes who have hitherto been politically dormant. In exercising the right of nomination the constituencies may, according to the rules to be laid down, choose their representatives by election or selection; the appointment to seats on the Councils vests under the Act in the Governor-General or the Governor as the case may be. The power of appointment remains with the Government, but it will of course be exercised with due deference to the principle of popular nomination. The problem is, as the present Prime Minister stated during the debate on the third reading of the Councils Bill, how to get at the real mind of the people of India. It is, of course, impossible to say what shape the deliberations of the Government of India will ultimately assume. No one now supposes that popular representation of the advanced type which has been developed in the United Kingdom is possible in India. All that is within reach at present is the appointment to the Councils, more freely than hitherto, of persons who shall in some real sense represent the different creeds, classes, races, and interests of each Presidency or Province.

At present, it may be said, we have in theory at all events such representation, though only to a limited extent, or, as Lord Kimberley might say, in germ. For some years past, in the Bombay Presidency at all events, successive Governors have done their best to make the Council a fairly representative institution. If we go down the list of names of the Bombay Council as now constituted we find that "laws and learning, trade and commerce"—to borrow the comprehensive language of Lord John Manners—are pretty well exemplified; to say nothing of science and Scotland in the person of the latest nominee. The enlarged Council will give a wider opportunity of securing good representation of this kind—and perhaps occasionally of a quite different kind—by the mere increase in the strength of the Council from thirteen to twenty or twenty-five. It will not be so easy a task to find off-hand twenty representatives who are able to give their time to public business, and leave their homes in distant parts of the Presidency to attend Council meetings in Bombay or Poona; absence from Council for two months will vacate a member's seat. In Europe and America, where there are large classes of wealthy and comparatively leisured men, it would be found difficult to make a house and keep a house were it not for the magnificent prizes within the reach of successful politicians which keep important parties and groups together, and thus make Parliamentary government possible. However, it may be hoped that at all events while the novelty of the experience lasts, even the remoter parts of the Presidency, like Sind and the Canara country, will find suitable representatives to present to the Government for the new Councils. To what bodies will the privilege of nomination be accorded? We may take it that there is no likelihood that the scheme of electoral colleges, to be created by something akin to universal suffrage, which Mr. Eardley Norton and the other Madras delegates proposed at the Bombay Congress, and which was embodied by Mr. Bradlaugh, against his better judgment, in the Councils Bill which he introduced in the House of Commons, will be revived. To give the vote to an undiscriminated mass of electors, qualified according to some arbitrary and experimental test, would be doctrinaire to a degree, and would probably result, in nine cases out of ten, in the election of the wrong man. We should find men nominated of no experience outside their own calling, and quite inferior to the present nominees, who are at all events selected by men of judgment and intelligence acting under a sense of responsibility.

But it is quite possible to find very influential bodies, possessed themselves of a representative character, which would bring to the nomination of members of Council some measure of judgment enlightened by experience. There are divers bodies which already represent wealth, or commerce, or learning, or law, or science, or the tax-paying and rate-paying classes; and if they were allowed to nominate each a member, there would be at all events an approach to real representation and a probability that the choice would on the whole rest on worthy representatives. The Councils Act, while fixing the maximum as well as the minimum number of members to be appointed by Government, expressly states that the number so appointed shall be fixed by the Government "from time to time." This implies, and seems to suggest, that the maximum number shall not be appointed at the outset, and that the Government shall proceed *paulatim* in this matter. The Government will probably reserve the power of selecting as well as appointing some of the non-official members itself, in order to secure the due representation of backward communities, and of interests which have not yet acquired the useful faculty of self-assertion. It will also probably be found that Government will reserve nominations of men whose presence on the Council will bring special knowledge to its deliberations. The Council whether at its maximum of twenty-five members, or at some smaller number, will have five who will necessarily be officials—the President, the Commander-in-Chief, the two members of the Executive Council, and the Advocate-General. The question is how many of the additional members shall be nominated after popular election, and how many by direct selection by the Government. The problem is to obtain within a small compass a fair proportionate representation of the educated classes and the industrial town populations, while not overlooking the agricultural interests of the mofussil, which comprises several distinct races and populations. The Bombay Council having no Upper House to which to relegate the representatives of religion, it may be necessary to give the different creeds representatives in the Council itself. Very different classes, Princes and Chiefs—of whom there are four hundred and fifty in this Presidency—Sirdars, Zemiudars, men of learning, men of sense, the eloquent few, and the dumb millions may all fairly claim to be represented. Happily one gifted representative may in himself combine several representations, and half a-dozen of them might admirably represent the whole Presidency. The difficulty will be to find such men. In Bombay there will be a comparatively large choice of eligible representatives; but it will not be quite the same in the mofussil. Those who have suggestions to make on this subject would do well—after thinking them over—to put them briefly on paper, and send them to us for publication.

WE hear many and bitter complaints of the delusive character of the encouragement given by Government to young officers desirous of studying Russian. For the last eighteen months not a single officer has "qualified." At the last examination fifteen officers were virtually plucked, and when the circumstances are understood it will be recognised that the fault was not theirs. It is very hard on young men to be encouraged to devote their spare time and greater part of their scanty funds to learning Russian—under conditions which they find too late to be quite impossible conditions They go to an expensive crammer or "grinder" in London for three or four months before the preliminary examination, and by dint of hard cramming they manage to pass that examination. They are then allowed to proceed to Russia at their own expense for ten months. In due time they arrive at Moscow, to find that they are unable to speak a word of the language. With the pluck and determination of Englishmen they set to work to study the language in earnest. They live anyhow in some poor Russian family, and many of them work their twelve hours a day steadily. At the end of their ten months they get back to London, having a confused general knowledge of the language; they go up for the examination, and most of them are ignominiously plucked. They find to their dismay that the study of Russian has only plunged them into debt, and they return to India to forget all about it as soon as possible. Probably not one in ten of them retains a sufficient knowledge of Russian to write an ordinary letter or translate a despatch; their time has simply been wasted; and the Government money too. This is what is called "encouraging" the study of Russian. The time allowed for the mastering of that most difficult of languages—for a Western European who derives no assistance in it from familiarity with either Teutonic or Latin tongues—is altogether inadequate. A linguistic genius might acquire a competent knowledge of the language in the time, but British subalterns do not claim to be linguistic geniuses. Government might learn by the experience obtained at the cost of so much disappointment. The preliminary examination should be made a real test; and no one should be allowed to proceed to Russia until he had passed a really good examination, and showed that he thoroughly understood the Russian grammar, without a thorough familiarity with which learning Russian is labour in vain. When a man has passed the preliminary examination he should be sent to Russia at the expense of the Government, and not at his own, as at present, and allowed to study there for at least a year and a-half, and then be called upon to pass the interpreter's test. In this way the Government would secure a few interpreters who would be of some use.

Lord ROBERTS has borne ready testimony to the assistance given by Major-General Nairne, the Inspector General of Artillery, in bringing that branch of the service up to its present efficiency. In speaking of the great improvement in the shooting of the artillery which has been effected mainly by the great ability and untiring energy of General Nairne, the Commander-in-Chief stated that the artillery is in all respects prepared for the important part it will certainly have to play in future wars. Had he not been speaking to an audience of gunners, His Excellency would have probably added that it is not the shooting of the artillery only that has so vastly improved during the last five years. Equal care has been taken to add to the efficiency of the rifle in the hands of the soldiers. The shooting of the Indian Army, European and Native, has been assiduously encouraged, with the result that the British regiments in India shoot better than the regiments at home, and the native regiments, whose ranks are recruited with long service men, shoot better than either. The writer of the articles on Indian affairs in the *Times* has recently called attention to this fact, and with it to the circumstance that the Indian Native Army is the only long service army now in existence. To this advantage is mainly attributable the high level of efficiency in shooting which has been attained by Her Majesty's Indian troops. There is another element which has to be noted, the native regiments receive their instruction on a system different from that which prevails in the British Army, and one which is better adapted to produce the results required.

GENERAL VON SICHART of Mayence has revived the idea which has repeatedly been brought under discussion, of reforming the calendar, "so as to meet the practical wants of our time." It is a little imaginative perhaps to say that the practical wants of our time demand anything of the kind, but the suggestion is that each quarter shall have ninety-one days, the first month of each quarter thirty-one days, and the others thirty; only the fourth quarter and in leap years the second, to have ninety-two days, one being added at the end of each—the 31st of December and the 31st of June. Further he would have the first day of the month as well as of the week, Sunday—the 31st December—to be called the extra day, and the 31st June in leap year, the leap day, the weeks which they would close having eight instead of seven days. Feasts which are now movable he would have fixed, and the 1st of January thrown back as always to be the shortest day in the year. It has hitherto been suggested that the eleven days should be disposed of all at once, having the new calendar introduced in the year 1901 and the difficulty about New Year's Day got over by calling the 21st December 1900, the 1st January 1901. This is similar to Pope Gregory's plan in 1582, when he struck out the days between the 4th and the 15th October, but General von Sichart would prefer to spread the readjustment over a period of nine years, so as to afford people opportunities of making themselves familiar with the characteristics of the new calendar. Whether it is worth while going through so much to achieve so little is exceedingly doubtful. It is perplexing enough to know that in order to adjust our present measurement of time we have to drop three leap years in every four centuries.

A CONSIDERABLE acceleration of the railway journey between Bombay and Calcutta will be effected on and after Saturday, the 1st October. A train will leave Bombay at 7-30 a. m., and will arrive, *via* Nagpur and Assensol, at Calcutta, at 11 p.m., the next day but one. This train, composed of all three classes, will thus distance the mail-train leaving Bombay as usual in the evening. Unfortunately, the transit from Calcutta to Bombay will not be equally accelerated. This is owing to the fact that the Calcutta and the E.-I. Railway train leaves at 5-30 a.m.—an unearthly hour, at which no one would like to set out on a journey of more than two days' duration. The Bengal-Nagpur line finds it useless to connect with that train at Assensol, for no passengers for Nagpur or Bombay travel by it. If the E. I. Company would despatch the morning train from Calcutta between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, and the G. I. P. would time the departure from Nagpur of the up train for Bombay a little later than the present hour, 8-20 p.m., the transit from Calcutta to Bombay would be as much accelerated as that from Bombay to Calcutta will be from Saturday next.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD has been obliged to leave London for the benefit of his health.

LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN have abandoned their projected yachting cruise along the coast of Normandy owing to the cholera epidemic.

IN re Beyts and Craig, merchants, of London and Bombay, whose failure was recently reported, Mr. Ernest Cooper, of the firm of Cooper Bros. and Co., has been appointed trustee in the place of Mr. Arthur Cooper, deceased.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, Mr. Manockjee Pestonjee Modi, of the Inner Temple, made the usual declaration before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley as a member of the Bombay Bar.

WE have received a copy of the second edition of "Mohamedan Law," by Mr. Justice Ameer Ali. The present edition has not only been revised, but amplified, and in part rewritten, thirty standard authorities being consulted and quoted.

THE following recently proved wills are notified:—Right Hon. Henry Thynne, Earl of Harewood, £352,000. Mr. G. H. Pinckard, J.P., F.S.S., £299,000. Major-Gen. Sir G. H. Waller, Bart., J.P., D.L., £61,000. Mr. F. Le Gross Clark, F.R.S., F.R.G.S., £34,000. Mr. W. N. Baxter, of Moss Lodge, Thornton-le-Moor, Yorkshire, £28,000. Miss Mary Cooper, of Inglefield, Milford, near Godalming, Surrey, £21,000. Miss E. M. Breeze, of 4, Vernon Terrace, Brighton, £6,676.

THE Chinese, who will not allow mines to be opened for fear of disturbing the Earth Spirit, seem, according to Sir Robert Ball, not to be so far

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.]

LUCKNOW MEMORIAL SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

An imposing service was held yesterday, at St. Paul's Cathedral, in memory of those who fell at Lucknow in 1857. Many survivors of the Residency garrison and of Havelock's and Outram's forces attended the service.

ARTICLE BY SIR GRANT DUFF.

An article has appeared in the *United Service Magazine* from the pen of Sir Grant Duff, in which he favours the idea of a written alliance of peace between the Powers of Europe, as he is of opinion that it is easier to secure the peace of India by assisting to maintain peace in Europe than by our attempting to meet Russia alone. Sir Grant Duff, however, fears that it would be a hopeless task to try to convert the electors to this view.

NELSON'S FOUDROYANT.

There is a great agitation going on at present in the London press in favour of the repurchase of Lord Nelson's old flagship the Foudroyant, which for many years past has been lying up at Devonport as non-effective, and has lately been purchased by a German firm and taken to Swinemunde.

Six thousand pounds are required for the repurchase of the vessel, and the Lord Mayor is opening a fund at the Mansion House for the purpose.

MUTINY IN THE LIFE GUARDS.

A mutinous outbreak has taken place in the 1st Life Guards, stationed at Windsor. Eighty saddles were found to have been cut this morning, and the men were confined to barracks. The cause of the outbreak is the alleged excessive drills and inspections.

THE MONARCHISTS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 25.

At the Monarchist banquet held at Montauban yesterday the representative of the Comte de Paris declared that the Monarchists were unable to conform to the injunction of the Pope that they should renounce the Monarchy. He proposed a Union of the Catholics in France at the next Election with a view to a large and united majority.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 26.

It is understood here that Mr. Clogstoun will represent Madras in the Supreme Legislative Council this cold weather.

THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 26.

The Government of India have not yet received any communication from the India Office regarding the memorial of the Currency Association.

NO. 3 CO. BENGAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.

The No. 3 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, under command of Captain Hunter Weston, will leave Rurki for Golaghat about the middle of October for work on the Nichuguard-Kohima Road.

GOLFING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 26.

The Golf Handicaps for Ladies and Gentlemen came off to-day, at Yerrowda. The cup was won by Dr. Mitchell, with 97 points; Major Von Donop came next, with 100 points; and Colonel Merriman, third, with 103 points. In the Ladies' Handicap Miss Merewether came first, with 48 points; Miss Ferguson, second, with 49 points; and Mrs. Fry, third, with 50 points.

THE OPENING OF THE VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL.

The new buildings of the Victoria High School was opened to-day, by H. E. the Governor, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Lord Harris made a speech; in which he said that the Government proposal to withdraw the grant from the Bombay University was suggested that the University should endeavour by degrees to raise a sufficient income to enable it to make up for certain the contribution which up till now the Government has given. The University is inclined to ask the Government to reconsider its decision. It is a mistake to suppose that the money we take from the University will be absorbed or hoarded up, or misspent, but the amount will be spent on some other educational object than the reduction of fees, which the candidates have to pay for obtaining certificates of proficiency. The Government's principal duty regarding education was primary education, and that has been recognised at Home and some Eastern countries. Terms of generosity and niggardliness are not applicable to Government. His Excellency further said that he always tried to give the views of Government in a straightforward manner.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 24.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburg arrived here, from Bombay, yesterday evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan from Calcutta Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda left here this evening.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 26.

The s. s. Ravenna arrived here yesterday afternoon.

TRINCOMALEE, SEPT. 26.

H. M. S. Redbreast from Colombo arrived.

The s. s. Armeina left Suez for Bombay on the 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3⅛d.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	97
3 per cent. French Rentes	99⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63⅛
Bar Silver	38⅛

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

EVACUATION OF WANA BY THE AMIR'S AGENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

Sardar Gul Mahomed Khan and his men left Wana and Gulkach on the 22nd September by the Amir's orders.

THE MAHSUD WAZIRIS.

The Mahsud Waziri deputation, which went to interview the Amir at Kabul, has left his capital on return to Waziristan, unaccompanied by the Amir's troops or any agent on the 23rd September.

Several Waziri representative Maliks, with many followers, came in from Wana to Kajuri Kach to state that they are the well-wishers of the British Government.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST HASHIM ALI.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 26.

Hashim Ali met Lieutenant-Colonel Molloy on Sunday as arranged; but would not listen to reason, and refused to surrender. Sir William Lockhart will accordingly move across the Indus without any loss of time, transferring his head-quarters to Darband to-day.

The Seaforth Highlanders, who will be held in reserve at Abbotabad during the Isazai expedition, will on the conclusion of Sir William Lockhart's operations proceed to Rawalpindi. They will be detained there pending orders instead of marching in relief to Ferozepore.

Two Companies of the Sussex Regiment will remain at Ferozepore for garrison duty.

THE S. S. HISPANIA.

THE following letter was addressed to the Captain of the "Hispania" by the passengers on the 2nd September before landing at Marseilles.

Dear Captain Abrey,—Before leaving the "Hispania" we wish to thank you and your officers for the kindness and consideration shown us, and at the same time to express our appreciation of the table and other arrangements made for our comfort during the voyage from Bombay.—We are, dear Captain Abrey, yours very truly,

M. ARMSTRONG, COL.	H. ALLEN.
J. A. LUSHINGTON, CAPT, 3RD D.G.	J. A. ARMSTRONG.
A. C. HICKLEY, LIEUT.	P. A. HERZOG.
L. HICKLEY.	E. C. WALKER, C.I.E.
AMY STAUNTON.	E. T. LLOYD, I.C.S.
J. POLLEN, I.C.S.	G. WIDDICOMBE, LIEUT.
H. MOORE.	R. E. WALKER.
	A. B. ENNIS, LIEUT.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY *VS.* COLABA.

THE following will represent the former in this match to-day, and will play in white. Kick-off, 5 p.m. sharp:—

COLABA TEAM.		BOMBAY
Pte. Greenwood	Back	C. St. Paul
Lieut. Walpole	2	F. Waller
Lieut. Donaldson		C. B. Winter
Pte. Wynn		T. Reed
Gunr. Langton	½	G. F. Lund
Pte. Spurr		T. L. Roberts
Lieut. DeWilton	Forwards	W. Summers
Lieut. Murray		N. J. Stabb
Lieut. Capper		G. J. L. Home
Bombr. Bulman		E. T. Tudor
Gunr. Walker		P. G. Clark
Gunr. Clench		V. Brown
Pte. Harking		J. E. B. White
Pte. Senior		H. Fido
Pte. Keane		E. Good
		J. Roberts

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

THE following events will comprise the programme for the meeting on Wednesday, the 28th September:—

I.—Tent Pegging, Horses and Ponies.
II.—Jumping Competition, Horses and Ponies.
III.—Bareback Race, round the trees and back.
IV.—Stick, Ball and Bucket Competition.
V.—Saddle and Cheroot Race.

Entries will be received on the ground. To commence at 5 o'clock punctually.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

The teams which have entered for the Bombay Gymkhana Polo Tournament next week are the 7th Hussars, the Poona Gymkhana, and the Bombay Gymkhana, and possibly the 2nd Bombay Lancers.

THE SOUTHWELL AUSTIN LIQUIDATION.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday evening, when the resolution passed at a former meeting that the company should be wound up by the Court, was submitted for confirmation.

Mr. Mulji B. Bhavbhaya proposed, and Mr. P. N. Davada seconded that the resolution be confirmed.

Mr. G. R. Neill objected to the resolution on the ground that it was quite unnecessary as the business had been advertised for sale and tenders would be open on October first. There was every reason to believe that it would be sold and the liquidation closed speedily without going to court.

Mr. Mulji said that it was necessary that the resolution should be passed *pro forma*, otherwise it would be invalid.

Mr. Neill had no objection if the resolution was only to be carried *pro forma*, and would not be put in operation.

The chairman could give no such undertaking as the proceedings of the liquidation had become a public scandal, and there appeared to be no alternative to the shareholders but to go to court.

The resolution was adopted, Mr. Neill and Mr. Watson being the only dissentients.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 9.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Sir E. C. Buck, B.C.S.	Capt. H. M. Jackson, R.E.
Mr. H. Moore, B.	Lt. G. T. Widdicombe, I.S.C.
Mr. W. A. Johns, B.	Lt. E. G. R. Wilkins, I.S.C.
Mr. R. D. Percival, B.	Lt. D. J. C. Macnabb, I.S.C.
Mr. W. A. Hasted, M.	Lt. A. C. Beadon, I.S.C.
Mr. J. Pollen, Bo. C.S.	Surg.-Capt. S. C. Moore.
Mr. B. Macleod, M.C.S.	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. S. W. Coxon, B., 3 mos.	Mr. E. McCallum, Bo. C.S., 6 mos.
Mr. A. E. Rawlings, B., 3 mos.	Mr. J. A. Robertson, Bo., leave on P.A., commuted to 12 mos. M.C.
Mr. W. H. Rushton, B., 4 mos.	Lt.-Col. D. J. S. McLeod, D.S.O., M. Cav., 18 days.
Mr. B. W. Stainton, B., 2 wks.	Lt.-Col. E. Quin, I.S.C., 6 mos.
Mr. H. E. Cradock, B., 6 mos.	Maj. W. B. Ferris, I.S.C., 7 days.
Mr. G. Thibaut, B., furlough to Feb. 1, 1893.	Lt. E. Y. Watson, I.S.C., 6 wks.
Mr. R. B. Buckley, B., 4 mos.	Surg.-Capt. J. L. T. Jones, Bo., 7 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. C. A. Roe, B.C.S.	Capt. C. S. Martindale, I.S.C.
Mr. E. B. Francis, B.C.S.	Capt. J. E. Preston, D.S.O.
Mr. F. W. Brownrigg, B.C.S.	I.S.C.
Mr. H. Adamson, B.C.S.	Capt. R. S. Alexander, I.S.C.
Mr. R. Martin, B.	Capt. L. J. Howell, I.S.C.
Mr. E. A. Leach, B.	Capt. G. R. C. Westropp, I.S.C.
Mr. P. J. White, B.	Capt. H. F. Holland, I.S.C.
Mr. W. A. Galbraith, B.	Capt. J. Willcocks, D.S.C.
Mr. L. E. Buckley, M.C.S.	Lt. H. H. Harington, I.S.C.
Mr. C. G. Spencer, M.C.S.	Lt. T. G. B. Johnson, I.S.C.
Mr. G. E. Moore, M.	Lt. A. S. Begbie, I.S.C.
Mr. T. C. Somerlatt, Bo.	Lt. J. A. Tulloch, R.E.
Mr. W. H. McCann, Bo.	Lt. F. T. Stewart, I.S.C.
Mr. D. M. Forbes, Bo.	Surg.-Maj. G. Price, B.
Col. H. H. P. Cowper, B. Cav.	Hon.-Surg. R. S. Dawson, M.
Col. G. E. Hanocck, I.S.C.	
Maj. W. A. Broome, I.S.C.	
Maj. P. T. Buxton, R.E.	

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

10 p.m.	797

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 26.

6 a.m.	791
10 a.m.	820
2 p.m.	823
4 p.m.	807

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

THINKING it might be both interesting and useful if I could give you the opinion of some competent authority on what has been wittily described as the ——th International Congress of Orientalists, I asked a distinguished foreign *savant* whether as a scholar he was satisfied with the contributions that have been made to learning during the present week. His reply was terse. "I am," he said, "sceptical as to the value of these congresses except for social purposes." Judged from this standpoint, Professor Max Muller's Congress must be pronounced a great success. I suppose this would hardly be challenged by Dr. Leitner, the energetic and pugnacious head of the rival—I will not say school, but—body of Orientalists. The Continential delegates are delighted with what has been done by the Earl of Northbrook, Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, Mr. Vincent Robinson and others to lighten the learned labours of the members of the Congress. From the terms of respect in which I have heard in more than one language Lord Northbrook's chef alluded to, I have arrived at the conclusion that the science of philology is not after all incompatible with the art of gastronomy. My discoveries have further impressed me with the notion that the reason why Orientalists are so quarrelsome is that they do not dine together sufficiently often. If any one is looking about for some *modus vivendi* by which all the discordant elements may be brought into harmony once more I am very glad to make them a present of the above hint.

The theatre of the London University was the scene of the opening meeting of the Congress. The audience was fairly large, but by no means crowded. I have seen a great many more people at an important lecture in connection with the Geographical Society. On this occasion not only were there many vacant places on the floor of the auditorium, but the gallery was quite empty. A very considerable proportion of those present consisted of ladies. Still, considering that an Oriental Congress necessarily appeals to a limited if illustrious class the gathering was perhaps as good as might be expected in the circumstances. Among those seated on the platform were Lord Northbrook (who acted for the Duke of York), Sir Thomas Wade, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Sir Arthur Gordon, ex-Governor of Ceylon, Sir Raymond West, Dr. Ginsburg, Professor Douglas, and, of course, Professor Max Muller, the president-elect.

Sir George Birdwood who thinks himself badly used by by the action of his former colleagues in regard to the designation of the Congress, and whose services in the earlier stages of the organisation ought not to be forgotten, was conspicuous by his absence. Whether Sir George was well-advised in withdrawing from a congress which it is hardly any exaggeration to say would not have been held but for his exertions may be open to question, but it appears that he was by no means alone in his objection to the disuse, even temporarily, of the all-important numeral. I am informed that Professor Weber when he heard of what had happened, wrote a caustic letter of protest and threatened to follow Sir George's example. Some people think that if it had not been for Sir George Birdwod's resignation the Committee would not have deemed it advisable to resume the words "The Ninth," and that his action is completely vindicated by the result. However that may be, they have been circulating among the members the opinion obtained from Mr. A. G. Marten, Q.C., LL.D., on the 26th ult. That learned counsel was of opinion that the organisers of the Congress could not be restrained from the use of the designation "Ninth" at the suit of Dr. Leitner or any other person. It appeared to him that the Congress of 1889 had power to appoint the Committee for arranging the place of the next Congress, and that this Committee had only fixed the intended Congress accordingly. He referred to the Paris Statutes in support of his opinion, and in the second place declared that he saw no harm from confusion of names or otherwise that could ensue proper to be prevented by injunction. "The Congress alleged by Dr. Leitner and his friends to be the genuine Ninth has already been held in September, 1891. The Congress at Lisbon is described by the same persons as the Tenth, and cannot be affected by the proposed Congress." In the last place he thought that any "application for an injunction was too late." "It is," he adds, "clear that the matter has for a long time been in controversy. Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, and others withdrew from the Congress of 1891; and a letter of protest, dated 28th January, 1892, is stated to have been written. All the arrangements having been allowed to be made, I think that it would be improper that in such a case as the present any injunction should be granted on the eve of the time appointed for the meeting of the Congress." I am given to understand that there were other causes of friction between Sir George Birdwood and his colleagues of the Committee. It is not for me to enquire into those causes or to apportion blame for the unseemly squabbling that has been brought under public notice, but not only in this instance but in others to which my attention has been called, there has been displayed by some one a lamentable want of tact. *Experientia docet*, and let us hope that the next time the Orientalists assemble in London it may be under pleasanter auspices. If the disputes of which we have heard far too much during the past three or four years are to become chronic, outsiders will have some justification for saying that the *odium theologicum* is a virtue compared with the *odium philologicum*.

Mr. Gladstone's address as President of the Section for Archaic Greece and the East would have been the chief event of the Congress, surpassing even Professor Max Muller's exhaustive discourse, had the right hon. gentleman himself been present to read it. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister did not find it convenient to come up from Hawarden Castle, and as it was known beforehand that he would not be there the audience was not particularly large, and some of those who put in an appearance left before the end. Professor Max Muller, in delivering his Presidential address was more patiently treated. Although the Professor's address was more than double the length of the Premier's, and although he conscientiously read every word of it in a monotonous tone of voice, and with an entire absence of gesture, he retained the interest of his hearers throughout, and only one or two persons failed under the trying ordeal. It is impossible in a few lines to give the pith of an address, the reading of which must have occupied about two hours, but I may observe that if anyone has any fault to find with Professor Max Muller it is not the royal persons who were referred to in terms that show the President to be not only a master of our language and an erudite pundit, but an accomplished courtier. He was almost profuse in his thanks to H. R. H. the Duke of York for having granted that sympathy and gracious support "without which," said Professor Max Muller, "I am afraid our Congress would never have drawn its first breath and our labours might indeed have been in vain." In granting them his royal protection the Duke of York had but proved himself the true son of the Prince of Wales, the worthy grandson of the Queen, and had shown once more to the world that "nothing which concerns the highest interests of India can ever fail to evoke the warmest sympathies on the part of those to whom a Divine Providence has entrusted the Crown and the care of that glorious Empire." It is proper that members of the reigning house should show their interest in such congresses, but is it really the fact that this particular Congress "would never have drawn its first breath" without the sympathy and support of the Duke of York? Without wishing to detract in the least from his Royal Highness's merits or to deprive him of one iota of the credit due to him for granting his "Royal protection," I must say that the Congress "would never have drawn its first breath" if it had not been for Sir George Birdwood having induced Sir H. S. King to contribute £100. Up to that moment I believe the organisers were entirely without the sinews of war. Most persons will agree with Professor Max Muller in describing the squabbles between the rival factions as "truly childish," but perhaps his general references to the split would have been better if couched in more conciliatory tones. "We wish," he observed, "to part with our former colleagues without any reproach or recriminations. We say, indeed, with Abraham 'Let there be no strife; separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. If thou will take the left hand, I will go to the right; and if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go to the left.'" After these, so to speak, personal matters, the President plunged *in medias res*, and was soon heard proclaiming his unalterable belief that the original habitat of the Aryas was in the East. Turning next to another field of Oriental scholarship he sought to show not that Orientalists have, as he put it, created a whole period of history, as in the case of Aryas and Semites, before their respective separation, but that they have inspired the oldest period in the history of the world with a new life. "Instead of learning by heart the unmeaning names of kings and the dates of their battles, whether in Egypt or Babylon, in Syria and Palestine, we have been enabled, chiefly through the marvellous discoveries of Oriental scholars, to watch their most secret thoughts, to comprehend their motives, to listen to their prayers, to read even their private and confidential letters." The Professor made one curious slip. He attributed to M. Terrien de Lacouperie the discovery that the oldest cuneiform letters owed their first origin to China. As M. de Lacouperie has hastened to explain, he never advanced such a "groundless theory," and his views are just the reverse, making Babylonia "the ultimate fountain-head of the civilisation of the middle kingdom." It was agreeable to Englishmen to hear Professor Max Muller's panegyrics on our success as Imperial rulers, but not quite flattering to our *amour propre* to be told in the next breath that the small kingdom of Saxony, counting fewer inhabitants than the City of London, does more for encouraging the study of Eastern languages and literature than England. He uttered a word of praise of the school of modern Oriental studies at the Imperial Institute, and in this connection made the rather remarkable statement that if there had been a more free and friendly intercourse between the rulers and the ruled, between officers and soldiers, in India, an intercourse such as can only be kept up by the electric current of a common language, there would have been no Indian mutiny." The vote of thanks to the President was moved by your old friend, Dr. Buhler, who made an excellent speech, which I daresay you will think worthy of publishing. He referred to the more sympathetic feeling now shown by the educated public in the studies if not the squabbles of Orientalists, and concluded with some interesting remarks on the spread of the Indian civilisation towards the southern portion of the Far East. "It now appears," he reminded us, "that this portion of the Far East did not receive its civilization like China and Japan through the bare-footed friars of the Buddhist persuasion, but after being conquered with the sword by the Brahminical warriors of Eastern and, possibly also, of Western India."

With the exception of Sir Raymond West all the sectional presidents postponed their addresses. The subject dealt with by Sir Raymond as President of the Indian Section was a congenial one: "Higher Education for India, its Position, and Claims." Amongst those who listened were Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff, Dr. Buhler, Dr. James Burgess, and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P. The discussion on the address was deferred until Tuesday, and was not, at any rate while I was present, remarkable for originality. Mr. J. A. Baines had a good audience for his paper on "The Language Census of India," and his plea for a thorough linguistic survey of the country in the hands of a trained philologist was approved by Mr. W. Crooke, delegate of the North-Western Provinces, Dr. Buhler, Dr. Burgess, Mr. Vincent A. Swith, and a native gentleman from the Punjab. So far as I have been able to see, the Indian Section over which it was originally intended that Lord Reay should preside has been the most attractive of all the sections, a result mainly due to the urbanity and ability of Sir Raymond West. I am told by one of the Secretaries of the Congress that the total number of members is about 500. How many of these would come up to Professor Max Muller's definition of Oriental scholars, men who publish texts that have never been published before and translate texts which have never been translated before, I am unable to say.

Another Session of a very different kind is in session this week, that of the Trade Unionists, who if they are duller than usual are more decorous. The proceedings in the Glasgow City Hall have not been devoid of exciting scenes, but so far we have not witnessed any displays of actual rowdyism. Whether owing to this fact or some other cause I am not able to say, but certainly the meetings of the Congress have not attracted quite so much attention as on some previous occasions, though they are being attended not *in cog.* by the Earl of Rosebery and two or three M.P.s, who look to keep themselves in evidence. Perhaps the lack of interest is, to some extent at all events, due to the want of novelty in the deliberations of the Congress. Most of the questions discussed at these gatherings have been considered *usque ad nauseam*, but as the Congress meets in the Big Gooseberry period of the year the papers fill their columns with stale talk.

It is rather early to think of a reconstruction of the Ministry, but there are in the air rumours more or less vague as to a reshuffling of places before very long. With everybody who is anybody in the political world out of town it is impossible to say what truth there may be in the reports referred to, but it has been suggested to me that the Earl of Kimberley is only holding the two offices of Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India *pro tem.* By the way, I see that in the prospectus of the Congress of Orientalists Mr. Gladstone is described as Lord President, and this is not the only error of the kind I have noted in the same document. The secretaries may be novices in the work of organising congresses, but surely they might have taken the trouble to find out the exact office the most distinguished of their sectional presidents fills. What may have given rise to the talk about a rearrangement of administrative posts is perhaps the dissatisfaction in some quarters with the selection of the "Red Earl" to be first Lord of the Admiralty. The objection is not due to personal reasons, though Lord Spencer is more in his element astride a horse than on board an Admiralty yacht, but to the wholesome dislike to the head of one of the great spending departments sitting in the House of Peers. Mr. Gladstone, in spite of the wishes of many of his followers, chose members of the hereditary chamber (the Earl of Northbrook and the Marquis of Ripon) to be First Lord in his second and third administration; consequently it is by no means certain that he will pay much attention to the undercurrent of discontent that Earl Spencer's appointment has created. Some surprise is expressed still that the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Herbert Gardner) should have been left out of the Cabinet, and the rural supporters of Mr. Gladstone are puzzled to know what it means. I have reason to believe that the exclusion of the Minister of Agriculture from the inner circle of the Government is only temporary, and that if the Ministry holds together, Mr. Herbert Gardner or whoever then occupies the position, will be taken into the Cabinet at the first opportunity. At present his being outside causes no inconvenience; it will be almost essential that he should go up higher when Mr. Gladstone attempts in fulfilment of his pledges to deal with what is called the land problem. If Mr. Bradlaugh had lived people say that unlike his colleague Mr. Labouchere he would not have been out in the cold. That is only partially true. Mr. Bradlaugh during his lifetime was sounded as to his willingness to accept office when Mr. Gladstone returned to power, but I am in a position to say that it was not intended to offer him a portfolio in the first instance. He was distinctly given to understand that his chance would come when the Ministry was reconstituted. This information comes to me from one of Mr. Bradlaugh's most intimate friends, a member of the Civil Service, and may be relied upon. It is interesting to observe that the necessity of reconstruction was recognised by Mr. Gladstone so long ago.

ALL who came into contact with the late General Boulanger, writes a Paris correspondent, will remember his perky little page, Joseph, and his astounding repartees. He used to order visitors about with an insolence above his tender years, and accepted every form of homage as a matter of course, holding his head erect while visitors of importance stood with their hats off and bowing to the little imp. Visitors knew that to win his favour was almost winning that of his master, and grovelled before him. This sort of life incapacitated Joseph for any domestic service, after his master's death; and people will not be astonished to learn that he has given up town life altogether and has returned to live with his mother at Etampes. Joseph, who is now sixteen, remembers his connection with General Boulanger as a vision of glory already fading in the distance.

MILITARY NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS, Governor of Bombay, will review the troops in Poona and Kirkee on the general parade ground, Poona, to-morrow morning.

A PROPOSAL has been made to send all recruits enlisted for the native army nearer to Delhi and Agra than to Ajmere, to Nasirabad, for medical examination.

REVISED rules for the disposal of applications for furlough, leave, or retirement, from officers of the Medical Department, to come into effect from 1st October, have been promulgated.

IT is notified that advances to Staff Corps officers proceeding to England will, when required, be made by the Pay Examiner, or if there be a circle pay-master, at the port of embarkation by such pay-master, and noted on the officer's final last pay certificate. Such advances are under no circumstance to be made by officers commanding corps or batteries.

ON the recommendation of the Principal Medical Officer, Allahabad District, Major Ferrier, 2nd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, is permitted to proceed to England on sick leave, in anticipation of his leave being sanctioned by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

IT has been decided that in future no recoveries will be made from British troops on field service for the grocery ration.

IN future batta drawing regiments may, if they prefer it, be supplied with Government transport if available in lieu of drawing batta.

IT is notified that officers of the Staff Corps who have passed the final examination at the Staff College, will be required to be examined in Part I (para 331 Army Regulations Vol. II) except equitation.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A.F. CHURCHILL, Medical Staff, officiates as Principal Medical Officer, Rawalpindi District, until further orders.

COLONEL R. ALEXANDER is appointed Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, commanding Madras circle.

ON the departure of the 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment for Singapore, Major Hodgson will proceed home in anticipation of his retirement in February next; and Captain Day and Lieutenant Boothby will proceed to the Depot.

LIEUTENANT G. B. SANFORD, 2-4th Gurkhas, has been warned for service with the 2-5th Gurkhas instead of Lieutenant Home, 1-2nd Ghurkhas, previously detailed.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—31st Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant C. M. Carter, 14th Bengal Infantry, is attached temporarily for duty to complete the Regiment to field service strength, instead of Lieutenant Brownlow, 21st Bengal Infantry, previously detailed. 2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant W. C. Palæologus, 28th Bengal Infantry, is attached temporarily for duty instead of Lieutenant Carey of that Regiment, previously detailed. 30th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant C. R. A. Bond, 35th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Commander. 3rd Bengal Cavalry—Lieutenant R. L. Morris, from 2nd Bengal Lancers, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 5th Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant A. R. H. Garden, Corps of Guides, is attached temporarily for duty to complete the Regiment to field service strength. 2nd Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant A. G. Prichard, from 24th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation.

THE leave granted to Colonel A. J. C. Birch, Commanding at Fyzabad; and to Major H. S. Lye, Royal Irish Regiment, has been extended to the 16th January and 15th November next, respectively.

CAPTAIN E. T. PAUL, 6th Bengal Cavalry, officiates as D. A. A. G. at Army Headquarters during Captain Duff's absence with the Isazai Field Force.

THE following officers have been detailed for employment as Orderly Officers with the Force:—Captain Brazier-Creagh, 9th Bengal Cavalry, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy. Captain Garland, Leinster Regiment. Captain R. G. Egerton, Corps of Guides.

THE Queen has approved the bestowal of a Good Service Pension upon Maj-Gen. C. E. Nairne, late Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

COL. WARDROP, commanding the 12th Lancers, has been selected as one of the English officers to attend the French manœuvres.

COL. A. HARNESS, C. B., R. A., succeeds Col. C. E. S. Scott as Colonel on the Staff commanding R. A. North-Eastern District.

THE Indian trooping season began on the 3rd inst. with the departure of the Crocodile from Portsmouth to Bombay. She took out drafts for the 7th Dragoon Guards, 5th and 16th Lancers, 7th, 11th, 19th, and 21st Hussars, 1st Hants Regt., 2nd Inniskilling Fus., 1st Bedford and 1st Cheshire Regts., 2nd Yorkshire L.I., and 1st Norfolk Regt., and details, making a total of forty-seven officers, 1116 men, fifty-three women, and fifty-four children. Among the officers who took passage were Maj. Borrowes, 11th Hussars; Capt. Ditman, 7th Hussars; Capt. Whistler, 1st Hants: Capt. Dewar, 2nd Lincoln; Capt. Pemberton, 2nd Rifle Brigade; and Maj. Ross, 2nd Royal Scots.

The Serapis left Portsmouth on the 14th inst., with the 2nd Bn. Welsh Regt. for Bombay and drafts for Malta and India. She will be joined at Malta by 459 men belonging to the Welsh Regt.

The Admiralty give notice that only five commissions instead of six will be offered in the Royal Marine Light Infantry to candidates who compete in November next for admission to the Royal Military College.

The next examination of candidates for cadetships at the Royal Military Academy will commence in London on Nov. 29, the medical inspection of the candidate taking place at Woolwich on the previous day. The number of vacancies to be competed for will be fifty. Applications from intending competitors which must be sent to "The Military Secretary, Horse Guards, War Office, S.W.," not later than Oct. 15, cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with the regulations. The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy on March 16, 1893.

THE Secretary of State for War, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, notifies that the following amendments have been made in the Regulations for Admission to the Indian Staff Corps, issued with Army Order 82 of 1891:—1. No Militia Officer or University Candidate will be eligible for direct appointment to the Staff Corps after January 1, 1895. 2. Paragraph 13 will be amended as follows:—13.—Any officers who may from time to time be required to supplement the direct supply from Sandhurst, will be drawn from the Cavalry and Infantry of the Line, and the Royal Artillery. Also, any Officer of the British Army who may show exceptional qualifications for service in India, may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, be specially selected for the Indian Staff Corps. Officers appointed under this paragraph will be transferred permanently to the Staff Corps, and will not be permitted to revert to their British regiments, except by exchange under paragraph 14. 3. Paragraph 3 of Army Order 82 of 1891 (Special Army Order, dated March 9, 1891), will be amended by the addition at the end of the words "Officers admitted to the Army on or after Sept. 1, 1892, will be eligible for appointment under paragraph 13."

THE following executive officers of the Medical Staff, whose tour of foreign service will expire during the trooping season of 1892-93, have been detailed for duty in the troopships named for the homeward voyage.

FROM BOMBAY.

1. The Crocodile to sail on 8th October 1892:—

Surgeon-Major W J Lane	Presidency.
Surgeon-Captain S T W Hayman	Madras.
Surgeon-Captain M L Hearn	Bombay.
	Madras.

2. The Serapis to sail on 19th October.

Surg-Lieut-Col W F B Arnett	Bombay.
Surg-Captain H Carr	Bengal.
Surg-Captain R I D Hall	Bombay.

3. The Euphrates to sail on 1st November.

Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col G I H Evatt	Bengal.
Surg-Captain G Cree	Bengal.
Surg-Captain W R D Crooke	Bengal.

4. The Malabar to sail on 10th November.

Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col W McWatters	Bengal.
Surg-Captain W P Squire	Bengal.
Surg-Captain N Manders	Bengal.

5. The Serapis to sail on 31st December.

Surg-Captain F A B Daly	Madras.
Surg-Captain S C Philson	Madras
Surg-Captain C P Walker	Bengal.

6. The Euphrates to sail on 11th January 1893.

Surg-Captain R J A Durrant	Bombay.
Surg-Captain T H Corkery	Madras.
Surg-Captain B L Mills	Bengal.

7. The Serapis to sail on 12th March 1893.

Surg-Major G D Burke	Madras.
Surg-Captain H H Brown	Madras.
Surg-Captain T G Lavie	Bengal.

8. The Euphrates to sail on 25th March 1893.

Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col H S Muir	Bengal.
Surg-Captain J Kearney	Bengal.
Surg-Captain J B W Buchanan	Bombay.
Surg-Captain F T S Kerrett	Madras.

9. The Malabar to sail on 6th April 1893.

Surg-Lieut-Col N B Major	Madras.
Surg-Captain F A Saw	Bengal.
Surg-Captain W Dowman	Bengal.
Surg-Captain F S LeQuesne, V C	Madras.

FROM KURRACHEE.

1. The Crocodile to sail on 20th December 1892.

Surg-Lieut-Col M D O'Connell	Bengal.
Surg-Captain H G Elkington	Bengal.
Surg-Captain A Kennedy	Bengal.

2. The Malabar to sail on 24th January 1893.

Surg-Lieut-Col H H Stokes	Bengal.
Surg-Captain G S Cardew	Bengal.
Surg-Captain F W G Hall	Bengal.

3. The Crocodile to sail on 3rd March.

Brig-Surg-Lieut-Col R H Carew, D S O	Bengal.
Surgn-Captain J B Wilson	Bengal.
Surgn-Captain C H Melvill	Bengal.

SIR R. WEST ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA.

IN the Indian Section of the Oriental Congress on the 5th inst. Sir Raymond West read a paper on the "higher education in India: its position and claims." Sir Raymond, in the course of his remarks, said:—

The notice I received was very brief, and my books and papers, recently arrived from India, are not yet so arranged as to be readily available for reference and citation. Under these circumstances I have resolved to take as the subject of my address to you a topic with which my daily life, as an official in India, has made me more or less familiar. In offering some observations on the position of the higher education in India I shall dwell on a topic which, though not of a recondite nature, is yet of great importance, and must have a special interest for scholars like yourselves, zealous for the cultivation of solid and fruitful learning amongst a people upon whose history and literature your attention has been fixed through many studious years. India holds a place, and a not inconsiderable one, in the history of human thought. It may have much still to contribute to the ideas and the impulses, to the longings, hopes, and sympathies, which are the moving forces of mankind. That its intellectual wealth

spirit without casting off their nationality. The new must be wedded to the old, blended with it in one existence, before the plastic force which is to enrich the future can find complete development. To bring about such a consummation, it is manifest that much more must be done than merely to draw or press larger numbers along in the traditional grooves. A mere increase of numbers without an enlargement of thought rather adds to the mass of prejudice through which a path has to be made towards the light. Provision must be made, and made ever more effective, for affording the appropriate nature to the natural leaders of mental progress. It is they who equally with the great rishis of the past, will give its peculiar stamp to the native character. The weaker men must follow in their train. Thus, to afford to native students of superior abilities the means of growing truly learned and wise, is the noblest gift that England can bestow on India when peace and order have once been secured. There is, no doubt, a great advantage in raising the general level of low intelligence by means of diffused primary instruction. Mere skill in arithmetic is a great economical benefit. But the bonds of affinity which link the genius of one nation to another, are not to be found in the ideas and feelings of a mass of mediocrities. It is in the higher regions of thought that the points of union are found; there it is that the powers are disciplined, the judgments formed, the inspiratous caught, which afterwards the crowd instinctively, almost unconsiously, obey. It is by associating with the masterminds of our own and former generations that individual genius takes the bent which fits it to be the exponent of what is eternal in the thoughts that surround it. Thus, and thus only, can be formed and perfected the fit interpreters between the long-severed branches of the Aryan family.

It cannot perhaps be said with exact truth that far-reaching aims, extending to an ultimate fusion of the civilisation of the East and the West, animated the eminent men who laid the foundations of modern State education in India. But being themselves in some degree scholars, they sympathised with learning, and desired to enter into alliance with it. Looking on native society as they did, in the condition it had reached unaffected by European influences, the importance of the higher education was more strongly and immediately evident to them than that of primary instruction, which has since sometimes been made to stand in the way of vital progress. Warren Hastings, a man whose real greatness comes out the clearer from every fresh investigation, founded the Madrasa, a Mahomedan college, at Calcutta in 1781. Jonathan Duncan founded the Sanskrit College at Benares in 1791. Mountstuart Elphinstone held large and liberal views about education, to which he was prepared to give effect notwithstanding the risks which might attend such a policy. His immediate successor as Commissioner of the Dekkan, Mr. Chaplin, founded the Sanskrit, College at Poona in 1821. This institution was abolished, and the materials were recast in 1851. It had proved useless and barren, if not worse; and but little more could be said of the colleges at Benares and Calcutta. So long as such institutions worked on a traditional and purely indigenous basis they could but maintain an inert existence. They needed communion with the learning and philosophy of Europe, with a new science, a different history, and a different social theory, before the dry bones could live again. More recent experience has shown that a revival was quite possible, and is gradually teaching how the renewed life may become wise and fruitful for India and for mankind.

The small beginnings to which I have pointed still went farther than the State in England, in the last century, was inclined to go. Yet the sense of public responsibility for the education of the people was gradually gathering force. It was easier to spend Indian than English money on an experiment in State education; and thus it came about that India took the lead of England, by almost a generation, in providing pecuniarily, to some extent, for public instruction. By the Charter Act of 1813 the Governor-General was authorized to spend an annual sum of not less than a lakh of rupees, out of the surplus territorial revenue, on the revival and improvement of literature, the encouragement of the learned natives of India, and on the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India." The aim was a generous one, but it was vaguely conceived. The true nature and extent of the obligation and of the burdens it imposed had to be learned from experience. For many years, in Bengal, the initiative in extending education was left wholly to private efforts.

(To be continued.)

POONA MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

THE report which was read at the prize distribution on Saturday on the working of Municipal Schools, Poona, for the year ending 1st September showed that when the schools in the Municipal District were transferred to the Municipality in 1884, there were then only 10 boys' and 5 girls' schools in existence with 1,661 boys and 307 girls attending them. The number of schools has since then more than doubled. There are now 14 boys' day schools, 9 boys' night schools, and 10 girls' schools, teaching Marathi standards; 1 Guzerathi school; 2 Hindustani boys' schools, and 1 girls' school. A technical school was established three years ago. There are thus in all 38 schools maintained by the Municipality. Out of these there are two entirely free schools for the use of the children of Mahars and Mangs; these schools are attended by boys and girls. The number of pupils receiving education at these institutions has also greatly increased. There were on the 1st of September 1892, 2,035 boys and 768 girls on the roll, who were, according to their castes, as follows:—Brahmins 1,100, other Hindus 1,347, Mahars and Mangs 87, Mahomedans 275, Jews 12, Christians 2,—2,823. The Technical School is attended by 15 Brahmins, 4 Purbhus, 8 Khatris, 14 Marathas, 1 Kachi, 1 Lingaitwani, 1 Bhandari, 2 Tailors, 3Carpenters, 4 Goldsmiths, 4 Pardeshis, 1 Lonari, and 1 Tambat. The number of teachers, employed in the 38 Municipal schools on the 1st of September 1892 was 115, of whom 30 were Head Masters, 8 Head Mistresses, 70 male Assistant Masters, and 7 female Assistant Mistresses. Their monthly salaries, with the pension fund, which according to rules recently framed by the Government of India, the Municipality has to pay, amounted to Rs. 1,229 on the 1st of the current month. The Municipal expenditure on this account in 1891-92 was Rs. 13,756-10-4. There are in the Technical school classes for Drawing, Carpentry, Smithy, Painting, Turning, Fitting and Primary education. The attendance in these classes on the 1st of September 1892 was as below:—Drawing 50, Carpentry 17, Smithy 10, Painting 7, Primary education 20, Turning 3, Fitting 1. Separate teachers are provided for these classes. There are one drawing master, one carpenter, one smith, one painter, and one master for primary education. The drawing class is attended by almost all the boys, while the other classes are attended only by such boys as have taste or aptitude for those subjects. While there are some boys who attend only one class, there are others who attend more than one.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE LEICESTERSHIRE ROYAL HANDICAP.

THE Leicestershire Royal Handicap of 5,000 sovs.; entrance 20 sovs. each, the only liability if struck out by the first Tuesday in March, 1892; if left in after that date 10 sovs. in addition, and a further sum of 20 sovs. if left in after August 9; the second to receive 10 per cent., and third 5 per cent. out of the plate; winners of any handicap after August 4th, at 1 p.m, value 45) sovs. 3lbs., twice of 450 or once of 900, 7lbs. extra; winner of the Doncaster St. Leger to carry, if a colt, 9st., if a filly, 8st. 11lbs., if handicapped below those weights. One mile straight. 87 subs., 12 of whom pay 20 sovs. each, and 35 pay 40 sovs. each.)

Mr Hamar Bass' br or ch RUSTICUS, by Hermit—Ma Belle, 6 years, 8st. 11lb., Mullen 1
Baron de H rsch's bg WINDGALL, by Gallard—Windsor, 3 years, 8st 3lbs. G Barrett 2
Mr A B Carr's b c WORLDLY WISE, by Wisdom—My Pet, 4 years, 8st 5lbs, S Chandley 3
,, A Taylor's b or br c STUART, by Exile II—Flora Macdonald, 3 years, 7st 4lbs, Gough 0
Lord Hastings's b f BREACH, by Hagioscope—Mitrailleuse 4 years, 8st, 4lbs, Finlay 0
Mr A Kilsyth's ch c EUCLID, by Irish, dam by Speculum—Nydia, 3 years, 9st, F Rickaby 0
,, Brodrick Cloete's b f CEREZA, by Petrarch—Cherry, 4 years, 8st 9lbs, J Watts 0
,, Bing's b h WARLABY, by Syrian—Lady of Urrard, aged, 8st. 6lbs., Platt 0
,, L. de Rothschild's ch c BUMPTIOUS, by Brag—Headlong, 3 years, 8st. 5lbs, C. Loates 0
,, C Perkins' b c DARE DEVIL, by Robert the Devil—Flora MacIvor, 4years, 8st 3lbs, J Fagan 0
,, H Milner's b f LADY CAROLINE, by Macheath—Twine the Paulen 3 years, 8st 4lbs, T Weldon 0
,, Fairie's b or br c GALEOPSIS, by Galopin—Agave, 3 years, 8st 2lbs, Pratt 0
,, J B Legh's br f FLYAWAY, by Galopin—Rookery, 3 years, 7st 13lbs, R Chaloner 0
,, T Jennings's ch c ACROBAT, by Trapez—Nadine 3 years, 7st 10lbs, J Woodburn 0
,, A W Singer, s br f ARISE, by Muncaster—Reveillon, 3 years, 7st 10lbs, Griffiths 0
,, J Daly's b f FRESHET by Arbitrator—Millwheel, 5 years, 7st 6lbs, F Peake 0
Lord Marcus Beresford's s br c DERELICT, by Barcaldine—Perdita II, 3 years, 7st. 3 lbs, Brown 0
Mr T Wortan's br c ALGOA BAY by Sweetbread—Algoa, 4years, 7st 2 lbs, A Watts 0
,, H Holder s ch c TOREADOR, by Thurio—Victorine, 8 years 7st 11b, Bradford 0
,, Deacon's ch c CHATSIE, by Hagioscope—Larkspur, 3 years, 7st, Allsopp 0
Colonel A. H. Paget s b c ROMANCER, by Necromancer dam by Arbitrator—Pennican 3 years, 7st, A. Taylor 0

(Winner trained by G. Ashby, Newmarket.)

BETTING 7 to 1 against Breach, 10 to 1 Windgall, 25 to 1 Rustigus and Worldy Wise.

Won after an exciting race by a head. Stuart was fourth and Breach fifth.—"Asian."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

REUTER reports a disgraceful mutiny in the First Life Guards at Windsor. Eighty saddles were found to have been cut. All hands were confined to barracks with a view to discover the culprit. It is alleged that excessive drills and inspections have led to the outbreak.

ADVICES from Pahang point to active pursuit of the rebels by the forces of the Government. The Sultan of Pahang is still here.

AN elaborate correspondence between Mr. Baldwin Latham and Mr. Kimber on the drainage of Calcutta has now reached a certain stage of finality, but it may have to be submitted to outside experts before the Municipality can decide upon its merits.

THE proposals of the Local Governments regarding the working of the India Councils Act are now reaching the Government of India. Madras and Bengal have been the first to submit their schemes. Final orders can scarcely be passed during the Simla season, so the matter will probably be held over until the Government meet in Calcutta.

WE understand that Lord Hawke, the Captain of the team of English cricketers about to start for India, is in favour of playing two matches—one against the North-Western Provinces, and the other against All India—at Allahabad. The dates will probably be fixed for the end of January. As to the captaincy of the All India team, nothing has yet been decided.

THE death is announced at Port Said of Mr. Walter Page, well known in the Levant on account of his Oriental researches and studies in Arab folklore. He was for some years the obliging and courteous agent at Suez of the Egyptian postal service.

THE death is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. St. P. Fooks, of the Bengal Staff Corps. Beginning his military career as ensign in August, 1840, the deceased officer obtained a lieutenancy five years later, and in August 1855, was appointed to the rank of captain. In February, 1861, he gained his majority; in March, 1867, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel as from August, 1866; while in April, 1872, he was gazetted colonel as from August 1871. He held the honorary rank of major-general from April, 1878.

GENERAL FREDERICK CHARLES MAISEY, late 30th Bengal Native Infantry, fell down the cellar stairs at his residence, 35, Upperton-gardens, Eastbourne, on Sept. 2 and fractured his skull. He died two hours afterwards. The late General served in the Afghan war of 1878-80, and was present at the capture of the Peiwar Kotal, in the engagement at Karn Dakka, and with the Kama expedition, for which he obtained the medal and clasp. He also served with the Mahsood Wuzeeree expedition in 1881.

THERE is shortly to be a new edition of Sir M Monier Williams's "Indian Wisdom," which will be revised throughout.

THE next volume in the "Rulers of India" series will be "Albuquerque," written by Mr. H. Morse Stephens, the author of "Portugal" in "The Story of the Nations."

MR. EDGAR THURSTON, director of the Museum at Calcutta, who published some time ago the results of his researches among the Mint Records of Madras, is, the *Athenæum* learns, about to prosecute a similar inquiry into the annals of the Calcutta Mint in the approaching cold season.

THE case of Messrs. Wells and Croft, of the Pure Beef Company, Belvedere, and of Mark-lane, was mentioned to Mr. Registrar Giffard, by Mr. Wildy, Official Receiver, in the London Bankruptcy Court on September 6. Mr. Wildy said, in addition to their own business, the bankrupts were connected with firms in India and Oporto. As to the Indian firms, it appeared that in one of them the liabilities were £96,000 and in another £145,000. The bankrupts' joint accounts showed gross debts £63,230, of which £2,060 was unsecured and no reference was made in those accounts to the liabilities of the other firms. That being so the accounts were manifestly incorrect, and must be amended. Moreover, he understood that it would be necessary for one of the bankrupts to go out to India, and, that being so, he suggested an adjournment for a lengthened period. Some discussion arose as to the leave of the court being obtained to the bankrupts going abroad; but eventually all parties consenting, the examination was adjourned to January next.

IT is a somewhat alarming fact, observes a contemporary, that every division in Bengal except Orissa and Chittagong showed an increase in the number of dacoities during the past official year. The total number of cases reported for the whole of the Province was 210, as compared with 130 in 1890 and 172 in 1889. The total is indeed by far the largest recorded during the past six years. Patna with 43 cases and Rajshahi with 48 show the greatest relative increase. It is stated, on the other hand, that the police have been more successful in dealing with dacoity than in former years, nearly 32 per cent. of the persons tried on this charge having been convicted as against about 25 per cent. in 1890. The District Superintendent of Police, Darjiling, reports that the Nepalese authorities gave considerable assistance in arresting absconders; and in the resolution on the Police Report, Sir Charles Elliott acknowledges the help afforded by the Nepal Durbar in suitable terms.

AT Greenock the Auchmountain, loaded for New Zealand, took fire on Sept. 2, and the following morning twenty tons of powder, forming part of her cargo, blew up, and the ship sank.

THE Chinese coolies who have been imported into German East Africa by the Plantation Company in order to improve the method of tobacco culture at Lewa, commenced their work at the beginning of last month.

THE *Times* of September 8 published copious extracts from the long expected report of Captain Lugard, amplifying intelligence already published. A feature of the report is the scarcely concealed belief of the English officers that the French priests are at the bottom of the entire disturbances.

BY the explosion at North's Navigation Company's Colliery, 112 lives were lost, 58 wives became widows, 152 children fatherless, and 12 aged and infirm dependents were left without their supporters. In the pockets of three of the dead miners have been found matches, lamp-keys, and a pipe—all articles strictly forbidden to be taken into mines. To the relief fund the Queen has contributed £100.

REFERRING to the coming Black Mountain expedition, 4,000 or 5,000 strong, to expel Hashim Ali, the *Globe* asks:—"Has not the time about come for making an end of Black Mountain independence by the simple process of annexation? Mr. Gladstone may possibly perceive in these hillmen 'a people fighting to be free.' In a sense, that is true; the origin of all our punitive expeditions for their coercion has been their claim to complete freedom in such branches of business as robbery, abduction, and murder. Nor will they ever desist under any less pressure than permanent coercion. Even Runjeet Singh, the Lion of the Punjab, found the Black Mountaineer too tough a morsel to be easily digested. But had the Khalsa *regime* lasted, it is very certain that long before now these irrepressible banditti would have been either subdued or exterminated."

RECENTLY-PUBLISHED statistics go to show that each inhabitant of France receives on an average nineteen letters in the course of the year. In Germany the average is twenty-two, in the United States and Switzerland thirty, whilst in the United Kingdom it is as high as forty-three.

CONSEQUENT upon the death of Lady Hill, who occupied a suite of apartments at Hampton Court Palace for upwards of fifty years, it has been decided that one of the smaller rooms shall shortly be thrown open to the public. This apartment is said to be about 400 years old, and the carved oak panelling which ornaments the walls, and the elaborately decorated ceiling, are in an excellent state of preservation. There is, moreover, a small room leading out of it which is stated to have been used by Cardinal Wolsey as a devotional closet.

EXCEPT for a Council which the Queen will hold at Balmoral early next month, there will now be no Court functions of any kind until after Her Majesty's return to Windsor in November, when there must be an Investiture of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, and the Indian Orders, which will be a very large affair, as there are heavy arrears. The Queen was to have held an investiture at Windsor in July, but it was postponed to Osborne, and finally was put off indefinitely, to the great discomfiture of the recent recipients of honours.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, M.P., in an interwiew with the representative of a news agency, said that his views on the Egyption question were in accord with those of Mr. Labouchere, in so far as it was in the interest of this country, as well as on account of our pledges, made by successive Governments, that we should leave Egypt. He should probably attach more importance than Mr. Labouchere would to our making no breach of continuity in the views taken up by successive Governments. He should say that negotiations should be resumed exactly at the point at which they ceased under the late Government. Leaving Egypt, Sir Charls said he should attach more importance to Afghan-Turkestan than to the regions of the Pamirs—Afghan-Turkestan was far more serious than the Pamirs. He thought it most probable that the present aggressive action of Russia in the Pamirs was intended to remind us that it would be better for England to keep clear of the Triple Alliance, as Russia could make it unpleasant for us in Asia. With regard to Morocco, Sir Charles expressed the opinion that it was a great mistake to suppose, as some people in France supposed, that this country has, or ever had had, any designs upon Morocco. The policy of successive Governments in this country had been quite steady, and our position had been very well expressed by Lord Salisbury in his despatches. There was no secret policy behind what we had said as to our policy there, for our interests were mainly commercial.

THE Hakluyt Society will shortly deliver to its members the "Travels of Pietro della Valle in India," edited, with a life of the author, by Mr. Edward Grey, late Ben. C. S.

PRINCE FERDINAND, at a dinner given to some of the foreign exhibition commissioners at Philippopolis, addressed some flattering remarks to the Czech delegates, telling them he considered himself a Slavonic Prince, and that the Czechs should march at the head of all the Slavs in Europe.

A CLERK in the French Ministry of Marine, named Greiner, was on Sept. 6 sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, having been found guilty of selling secret documents to the representatives of foreign Powers. Greiner is the man whose exposure recently led to the recall of Captain Borup, the United States Military Attache in Paris.

THE Russian Government will shortly establish a new college in Central Asia for the training of dragomans, similar to that already existing at Kuldja.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram says an official contradiction is given to the statement that by order of the Sultan a modified or mutilated version of the Koran had been printed.

IN France, as in England, a new coinage is in prospect. But while in London there is only the question of design to deal with, in Paris they have to settle also the question of material.

THE French War Minister, M. de Freycinet, is sending to Tonquin 400 carrier pigeons, to be used for conveying messages between the divers French stations in Indo-China. They are under the charge of four sappers, who are experienced pigeon fanciers.

THE Queen has appointed Mr. A. E. Stanley Clarke to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty, vice Mr. V. Wellesley, resigned.

THE report that the Queen wrote to Lord Rosebery urging him to accept the Foreign Office is semi-officially denied.

IT is stated that Lord Salisbury has petitioned the French Courts to prevent a French hotel-keeper from building an hotel on the land lying between the Chalet Cecil, Lord Salisbury's place near Dieppe, and the sea.

IT is rumoured in Berlin that the arrangement made by the Duke of Cumberland with the German Empire involves the loss of the fortunes of the ex-Queen of Hanover and her daughters, the Princesses Frederica and Mary.

THE costume which Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt will wear in Mr. Oscar Wilde's one-act play, "Salome," consists of two parts, the long flowing under-robe being of cloth of gold of splendid texture. It cost, by the way, £12 a yard. This golden undergarment (says the *Liverpool Courier's* London correspondent, who has been at the trouble to collect these entrancing details) is embroidered all over with large pale blue and salmon-coloured flowers, with pearl centres of delicate shape, outlined with gold. Over this foundation hangs a shorter robe of brilliant yellow silk gauze, also embroidered with huge flowers with jewelled centres. Mdme. Bernhardt has a special predilection for embroidery of the richest and most superb designs. Of the more common and less expensive style of applique work she will have none on her stage dresses.

AMONG the strange facts or incidents relating to the great fire by which the Dublin city markets were destroyed, it is recorded that during the height of the fire a number of cats, evidently belonging to the markets, rushed into the flames, while some who came back singed dashed in again after their fellows, and all apparently were burned. A correspondent in one of the Dublin papers, referring to this strange behaviour of the cats, says:—"Here is the witness of Herodotus, writing of Egypt some twenty-two centuries ago. 'When a conflagration takes place a supernatural impulse seizes on the cats. For the Egyptians, standing at a distance, take care of the cats, and neglect to put out the fire, but the cats, making their escape, and leaping over the men, throw themselves into the fire, and when this happens great lamentations are made among the Egyptians.' If Herodotus were now alive, how pleased he would be with those cats for removing from him the stain of what has always been considered one of his fables!"

HASSEN MAHOMET is a man of daring, and one who ought to get in the world. He has wagered £1,000 to £2,000 that he will trundle a wheelbarrow ten thousand miles in four hundred and fifty days. The conditions are enough to frighten any man. On the first of February last Hassen Mahomet left Cincinnati with four cents in his pocket, out of which he had to pay three cents as bridge tolls. Now to win that £2,000 and ead his days in peace, Mahomet will have to be back in Cincinnati on May 10th next year with a wife (it is not stated whether she is to be in the wheelbarrow), £600, and the original one cent piece. Considering that he must not beg, borrow, or steal, and that it is a strict condition that he puts up at the best and most fashionable hotel, it is very difficult to see how Mahomet is to win his wager.

IF the "Kolnische Zeitung" is a true reflex of German though', it would seem that the higher criticism cannot do away with the modern English novel, though it is more than ever run after by the public. The much-abused general reader is severely scolded by our contemporary. He is told that the English novel deals with "false situations, impossible events, sensational biographies of criminals, crazy tales of spooks and magic, and morbid and hypocritical self-analysis." Morever, there is no art in any of these products of the circulating library But a new era is dawning. A Kipling has arisen to redeem English letters. He is a man, no mere slave to the "young person"; in his works are found strength, truth, courage, irony, sentiment, and earnestness, and above all perfect art. The German critic thinks highly of Mrs. Humphey Ward, but declares that her works are the results of deep reading acting on a shrewd, thoughtful mind, entirely devoid of fancy and imagination.

HYDERABAD HORSE SHOW.

The annual horse show was held at Secunderabad on the 19th and 20th instant, and there were numerous entries in all the different classes. The working committee consisted of Colonel West, R. H. A., Surgeon-Major Bourke and Captain G. H. Arbuthnot, who was also the Honorary Secretary to the Committee. His Highness the Nizam was present on the last day, and took a great interest in the show. The winners in the different classes were as follows:—General classes: For the best charger, Mr. Ewing's Rani and Colonel Hickman's Marmalade; for the best Infantry charger; Captain Maxwell's St. Patrick; for the best hack, fourteen hands and over, Mr. Faridunji Jamshedji's Faugh-a-Ballagh; for the best Ladies' Hack, to be ridden in a side saddle, Colonel Hickman's Marmalade; for the best Galloway, the Hon'ble R. H. de Montmorency's Miskin; for the best Arab, the Hon'ble R. H. de Montmorency's Miskin and Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah's Neelum; for the best country bred, Mr. Ewing's Rosebud; for the best hack, Polo Stamp, Mr. Norwood's Cadger and the Hon'ble R. H. de Montmorency's Rosebud; for the best trained Polo Pony, Mr. G. Arbuthnot's Marvel.

There were six classes for hunters and jumpers. For the best hunter up to not less than fourteen stone, the winners were Mr. Ewing's Black Thorne and Mrs. G. N. Stephen's Red Hussar; for the best hunter up to not less than twelve stone, Colonel Hickman's Harvester and Surgeon-Major Bourke's Uncas. For the best jumper to carry twelve stone and under, Mr. Ewing's Rani; and for the best jumper to carry thirteen stone and over, Mr. Pirrie's Voltigeur. For the best galloway jumper, the Hon'ble R. H. de Montmorency's Cadger, and the best pony jumper, Mr. Arbuthnot's Marvel.

In the harness classes, for the best team of four-in-hand, the winners were, first, the 21st Hussars' mail coach and bays, and, second, Major Afsur Jung's drag and chestnuts; for the best pair, Mr. Faridunji Jamshedji took the first prize for a mail phaeton and pair of greys, and the Nawab Sir Asman Jah second for a park phaeton and ponies; for the best horse in single harness Mr. Pirrie's dog-cart and b. w. gelding; for the best pony in single harness, Mr. Ewing's dog-cart and pony; for the best tandem, Mr. Norwood's dog-cart and ponies; for the best single turn out for ladies, to be driven by a lady, Mrs. Bostock's pony and cart, driven by the owner. There was also a class for the troops in garrison and some very fine animals were exhibited. In the breeding and country bred classes, the winners were General Protheroe's Saladin, Colonel West's Flirt and Mr. Ewing's Rosebud. There were six classes for dogs, and first prizes were awarded to Mrs. Madon's English fox terrier Vic. Mrs Andrew's sky terrier John, Mr. Taylor's fox terrier Puss, Private Gladden's terrier, Sloper, and Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah's fox hound, Gambler.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR INDIA.

THE "Sydney Morning Herald," referring to the coming export season, says:—"For the steamer Woolloomooloo, as many as 550 horses are to be shipped from this Colony to India in the course of the next few weeks. The animals are to be put on board at Newcastle, where the vessel will also take in coal, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of September Messrs. Warren and Tulloch being the shippers The vessel is at present lying at the Central Wharf and, up to the present time, about 300 stalls have been fitted up. When the accommodation for the whole consignment of horses has been completed, four decks, including the bridge deck, will be in use. The Woolloomooloo is being specially fitted for the purpose. Each horse will have itself a space of at least 2ft. 6in. by 8ft. roofed in, while some will have a length of 8ft. 6in. The general arrangement of the vessel which has not been used in the trade before, is under the immediate supervision of the head of the firm, who has been engaged in the trade since 1864, and who has never made less than one trip a year since that time with a cargo of horses. Provision is made for every horse to be double-barred, so that he cannot kick his neighbour, and the fittings are being so arranged that any and every horse can be removed from his stall and placed where desired, even under disadvantageous circumstances. There are to be breast bars, and in nearly every case, by undoing two 'nuts' only, any horse in the ship can be taken out of his stall without there being the trouble of moving any other animal. To attend to them on the voyage there will be 27 men, who will have nothing else to do. At Newcastle the horses will be conveyed alongside in trucks, and by means of a decoy led to their quarters, where they will be secured by halters. For the requirements of the animals 350 tons of water have been poured into the tanks and proportionate quantities of chaff, crushed oats, bran, and hay will, in due course, be stored up. From Newcastle the horses are to be taken to Bombay, a voyage that will occupy about 24 or 25 days. With the exception of the last two seasons the firm has been shipping from Melbourne, but even then 80 per cent. of the horses transported have been animals belonging to New South Wales. It is asserted on behalf of the firm that with the use of the Colony's stock tax in Victoria, and the use of steamers for the trade, New South Wales, instead of Victoria, would now and in the future be the Colony for export of horses, and a shorter journey as well as a safer passage would be the result.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

President Harrison's letter, accepting his re-nomination as Republican candidate for the presidency, was made public on Sept. 5. He advocates strongly the increase of the American number of merchant vessels on the American register, constructed so as to be of service to the Government in case or war "or" other emergency. The President then refers to the success of the existing policy of reciprocity.

Mr. Harrison critises severely the tariff plank of the Democratic platform. The President also deciares that the policy of free coinage is only is unAmerican, and is contrary tt the terchings of such great democratic leaders as Jefferson and Jackson. The President then duotes from the report of the Senate committee, composed of leading men of both parties, to show the good results of the tariff law.

In the chapter on silver the President says:—"I am thoroughly convinced that the free coinage of silver, at such a ratio to gold as will maintain an equality in their commercial uses of the two as coined dollars, would conduce to the prosperity of all the great producing and commercial nations of the world. The one essential condition is that these dollars should have and retain equal acceptability and value in all commerbial transactions. They would be not only a medium of exchange but measures of value, and when two unequal measures are called in law by the same name, commerce is unsettled and confused, and the unwary and the ignorant are cheated. Dollars of unequal commercial value will not circulate together. The better dollar is withdrawn and becomes merchandise. The true interest of all our people, and especially of the farmers and workers who cannot closely observe the money market, is that very dollar in paper or coin issued or
authorised by Government shall at all times and in all its uses be the exact equivalent, not only in its debt-paying, but also in its purchasing power, of any other dollar. I am quite sure that if we now act upon this subject independently of other nations, we shall greatly promote their interests and injure our own. The monetary conditions of Europe during the last two years have, I think, the tended very much to develop a sentiment in favour of the larger use of silver, and I am much pleased that, encouraged by the cordiality, promptness, and unanimity with which our invitation to the International Monetary Conference was accepted by all the Powers, we may not only hope for, but expect, highly beneficial results from the Conference which will soon assemble. When the result of the Conference is know we shall be able intelligently to readjust our financial legislation to any new conditions."

In conclusion, President Harrison says that wielh a change in the personnel of an Administration is of comparatively little moment, changes in laws and administrative policies are of great concern. "The Eemocratic party offers a programme of demolition to protective policy. reciprocity policy and the new merchant marine; while, on the other hand, the policy of the Republican party is distinctly a policy of safe progression, and the development of new factories, new markets, and new ships, subjecting business to no perilous changes, but offering instead attractiae opportunities for expansion upon familiar lines."

Ehe "Daily News" New York correfpondedt says President Harrison's letter hns not created a favourable impression in America. Its unprecedented length, it is believed, will make it quite ineffective as an election address, and it is criticised as being an attempt to evade the real issues raised by the Mp Kinley tariff.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—TEACHER & Co., Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 9TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the overland mails of September 9th, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Major, Mrs, Miss Creagh and infant	Lieut Dulgan
Major Kenny	Major Wilson
Mr and Mrs Woolcombe	Mr J Skipp
Mr and Mrs A Muller	Mr and Mrs Thompson
Mr Saunders	Col and Mrs J A Barlow
Mr F D O Roberts	Mr J Pickup
Miss G Stericker	Mr Wood
Miss Fries	Mr Meyer
Messrs F and W Higman	Mr T Harhurst
Mr W C Moore	Mr W D Graham
Capt Scallon	Mr Ward
Lieut N B Strong	Dr Holman

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr E H Phillips	Mr Inglis Oliver
Messrs L and S Lawrence	Mr A Rowland
Mr Chowdhey	Mr Michod
Mr Macconochie	Mr Gregson
Maj R H Martin	Mr F W Shaw
Major Nicholettes	Mr McKewan
Mr F W Higginson	Mr W Fleming
Mr J B Goodridge	Mr J V Platt
Mr F B Manson	Col Turner
Mr A M Fagan	Lieut Bourne
Mr A V Munro	Mr Rowe
Mr Amos	Mr Madgaikar

FROM ISMAILIA.

Mr and Miss Vansittart	Mr Grunberg
Mr J Greyhurst	

FROM ADEN.

Mr and Mrs J de Costa Alvares	Mr F F Fernandes Averz
Mr and Mrs de Lima and infant	Mr A de Costa Valente
	Mr T Thompson
Two Misses de Lima	
Two Messrs de Lima	Mr and Mrs Rodrigues and child
Rev F Rogrigues	

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 9.

THE COURT.

The Princess of Wales with her two daughters left Sandringham on Friday to visit the Queen in Scotland.

The report circulated in some London papers that the Queen had written to Lord Rosebery urging him to accept the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs is contradicted on the best authority.

POLITICAL.

Mr. J. Morley, M. P., has returned from Dublin, and on Tuesday he visited Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden.

The annual Trade Union Congress opened its sittings in Glasgow on Monday. Mr. J. Wilson, M. P., presided, but the business transacted was only preliminary to the general discussions. On Tuesday the President, Mr. Hodge, delivered his address, after which a debate arose on the report of the Parliamentary Committee, and exception was taken to the action of those members who had seats in Parliament and who voted against an Eight Hours Bill at Westminster, while they approved of it in the Congress, but in the end a vote of censure was defeated by 239 against 121 votes. The discussions have since been continued daily.

IRELAND.

At a meeting of the Evicted Tenants' Association in Cork on Saturday the hon. secretary reported that he had had an interview with Mr. J. Morley and had explained the reasons for the immediate restoration of the evicted tenants to their former holdings, and that the Chief Secretary had replied that he would do all he could for them, adding that the Government were considering the best means of meeting their wishes. Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., speaking at Woodside on Sunday, denounced Mr. Redmond and his followers for their abandonment of the evicted tenants and for their assiduous efforts to hamper the policy of Home Rule.

At the fortnightly meeting of the National League held in Dublin on Tuesday, Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., presided, and the receipt of £29 was announced, after which the chairman warmly replied to Mr. W. O'Brien's speech of Sunday last, and taunted that gentleman with dining with Mr. Gladstone and "hobnobbing" with English "swells."

It appears probable that Mr. Callan's petition against Mr. T. Healy's return for North Louth will not be tried, as the security for costs has been declared to be insufficient, and the petitioner has been required to deposit £1,000.

Six armed men at midnight on Saturday entered the cottage of a farmer at Abbeyfeale, Limerick, and wounded him. His son fought the intruders with a pitchfork, and finally drove them off.

GENERAL.

The medical officers of the Local Government Board report that there have been no proved cases of cholera during the last few days in England. At several ports cases of cholera have been found on board arriving vessels, but the patients are isolated and the ships are placed in observation.

The Welsh Eisteddfod was opened at Rhyl on Tuesday, and the usual poetic and lyrical competitions were begun. The Lord Mayor of London (Alderman Evans) was present, and was received with great welcome.

A Boulogne fishing boat, bottom upwards, was observed on Saturday by a Channel steamer, which attempted to rescue a man who was clinging to it. A rope was thrown to him, but while being hauled on board he fell into the sea and was drowned.

It has now been ascertained that the total number of lives lost by the explosion in the Tondu coal pit was 112.

General F. C. Maisey on Friday fell down the stairs at his residence in Eastbourne, and fractured his skull, which caused his death shortly afterwards.

Canon J. M. Nisbet, rector of St. Giles-in-the-fields, London, died on the 1st inst.

The 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) has been making a tour in North Wales with a view, it is presumed, of popularizing service in the Army. The regiment has been enthusiastically received by all classes, and the men and officers have been most hospitably welcomed.

Further improvement is reported in the condition of Professor Owen.

The horse attached to a carriage in which the Bishop of Wakefield (Dr. How) with hisdaughter was proceeding to Oswestry Church on Sunday evening took fright and the Bishop and his daughter leapt out, happily sustaining no injury. The Bishop preached the sermon in the church.

The annual meeting of the International Oriental Congress opened on Monday at the University of London, Burlington-house. Professor Max Muller, President for the year, delivered a long and learned address. The reading of papers and consequent discussions began on Tuesday, when Professor Hechler, of Vienna, gave an account of the recently-discovered papyrus containing a portion of the Book of Zachariah in the Septuagint. A paper by Mr. Gladstone on the evidences of intercommunication between Assyria and Greece was read on Wednesday.

The London and General Bank (Limited) suspended payment on Friday. The bank was not in extensive business.

The Northampton police have obtained indentification of the woman whose headless body was found last week in Althorp-park, and a man with whom she had been intimate is in custody on a charge of committing the murder.

The St. Leger Stakes at Doncaster was won on Wednesday by Baron Hirsch's filly La Fleche, beating Sir Hugo, winner of the Derby, and nine other horses.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. F. C. Maisey, late Ben. Native Inf.; Lieut.-Col. H. Rolland, Bo. Ret.; Maj.-Gen. G. Elliott, R.M.L.I.; Lt.-Col. W. B. Long; Admiral C. O. Hayes; Rev. Canon Nisbet; Mr. W. Page; Dr. J. E. Morgan; John Greenleaf Whittier; Gen. Cialdini; Mr. Winterbotham, M.P.; Lady Mary F. Burke.

THE OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphed on Sept. 5 that the announcement was authoritatively made there that the city—with the exception of the citadel—was to be evacuated by the British garrison by the end of the year. A Central News telegram from the same place stated that the 1st Battalion of the Dorset Regiment would shortly leave for England, and would not be replaced. Their departure, it was said, was to be followed by by the gradual evacuation of Cairo by all arms although the forces will be concentrated at Alexandria. The announcement is said to have caused much uneasiness among the British colony; but the origin of the rumours was
soon traced to the desire of bertain Continental financiers to depreciate Egyptain st

THE ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

THE opening meeting of the International Congress of Orientalists was held on Sept. 5, at the University of London. Among those present were—

The Earl of Northbrook, Sir T. Wade, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, Prof. Max Muller, Dr. Ginsburg, Sir R. West, Prof. Rhys Davids, and representatives of various countries, including Austria-Hungary, Prof. G. Buhler, the Rev. J. Dahlmann, Dr. I. Goldziher, Dr. J. Karabacek, Prof. L. Reinisch; Belgium, Dr. Abbeloos; Egypt, Dr. Vollers; France, Prof. J. Darmesteter; Germany, Prof. F. Abel, Prof. R. E. Brunnow, Prof. Geizer, Prof. Hommel, Prof. Hubschmann, Dr. G. Huth, Prof. Kautzsch, Prof. Kielhorn, Prof. Leumann; Great Britain and Ireland, Maj.-Gen. G. G. Alexander, Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, the Rev. C. J. Ball, Prof. C. Bendal, Prof. R. L. Bensley, Mr. J. T. Bent, Mr. A. A. Bevan, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, Dr. Bonavia, Dr. C. Codrington, the Rev. Dr. Codrington, Prof. E. B. Cowell, Mr. W. Crooke, Prof. R. K. Douglas, Dr. M. Gaster, LL.D., Maj.-Gen. Sir F. J. Goldsmid, Sir A. Gordon, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Greufell, Mr. G. Hagopian, the Rev. Prof. W. H. Hechler, Mr. J. F. Hewitt, Prof. H. Hirschfeld, Prof. T. de Lacouperie, Mr. J. Macdonald, Prof. A. A. Macdonnell, Mr. H. J. Mackinder the Rev. G. Margoliouth, Mr. P. E. Newberry, Mr. F. W. Percival, Mr. T. G. Pinches, Lieut.-Col. G. T. Plunkett, Mr. E. J. Rapson, Mr. P. le Page Renouf, Mr. B. St. John, the Rev. Prof. A. H. Sayce, Dr. Schrumpf, Prof. W. R. Smith, Mr. V. A. Smith, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Mr. E. B. Tylor, Sir T. Wade, Mr. F. C. Whitehouse; Holland, Prof. J. P. N. Land; India, Prof. T. W. Arnold; Italy, Prof. Ascoli, Dr. C. Formichi, Count Angelo de Gubernatis, D. Pavolini; Sweeden and Norway, Dr. K. Rieh; United States, Prof. C. Lanman, Mr. W. H. Ward. The Gaekwar of Baroda was represented by his brother.

Letters regretting their inability to attend were received from the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, the Italian Ambassador, the Belgian Minister, the Secretary of the Chillian Legation, the Minister of Japan, and others. Eleven Governments, twenty-two learned societies, and thirteen Universities had sent delegates to the Congress. Lord Northbrook having thus vacated the chair he had temporarily occupied, Prof. Max Muller, who was received with cheers, proceeded to deliver his inaugural address, in which he dealt at considerable length with the ancient languages of the werld. The address occupied nearly two hours in delivery.

After expressing the gratitude of the members to the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Secretary of State for India, and to the various learned societies for the encouragement and support extended to the Congress, Professor Max Muller referred in terms of eulogy to the interest shown in the previous Congress at Stockholm and Christiania by the King of Sweden. After a brief allusion to the misunderstandings that arose at the conclusion of that Congress, and which he described as "truly childish squabbles," the President stated that an invitation had been received from Switzerland to hold the tenth Congress at Berne, and that the King of Roumania had invited the eleventh Congress to meet at Bucharest. Passing on to consider the objects they had in view, in holding such Congresses from time to time in the principal towns of Europe, Professor Max Muller said that when they wished to express something removed from them as far as can be, they used the expression, "So far as the East is from the West." They were aiming and trying to bring the East as near as possible—near to their thoughts, near to their hearts. The sun moved in unbroken continuity from East to West, there was no break in its triumphant progress. Why should there ever have been a break in the triumphant progress of the human race from East to West, and how could that break have been brought about. It was quite true that as long as they knew anything that deserved the name of history that break existed. It constituted one of the greatest achievements of Oriental scholarship to have proved by irrefragable evidence that the complete break between East and West did not exist from the beginning; that in prehistoric times language formed really a bond of union between the ancestors of many of the Eastern and Western nations, while more recent discoveries had proved that in historic times also language, which seemed to separate the great nations of antiquity, never separated the most important among them so completely as to make all intellectual commerce and exchange between them impossible. These two discoveries seemed to him to form the highest glory of Oriental scholarship during the present century. (Hear, hear.) Some of their greatest scholars, some of those present, had contributed to these discoveries; and he thought, therefore, that they formed the most worthy subject to occupy their thoughts at the beginning of their International Congress of Orientalists. Beginning with the prehistoric world which had actually been brought to light for the first time by Oriental scholarship, the President said it was often supposed that students of Oriental languages and of the Science of Language dealt with words only, but they had learnt by this time that there was no such thing as "words only"; that every new word represented really a most momentous event in the development of our race. What people called "mere words" were in truth the monuments of the fiercest intellectual battles, triumphal arches of the grandest victories won by the intellect of man. When men had formed names for body and soul, for father and mother, and not till then, did the first act of human history begin. Not till there were names for right and wrong, for God and man, could there be anything worthy of the name of human society. Every new word was a discovery, and these early discoveries, if but properly understood, were more important to them than the greatest conquests of the Kings of Egypt and Babylon. It was the study of words, the Science of Language, that had withdrawn the curtain which formerly concealed these ancient times and their intellectual struggles from the sight of historians. When they were asked in what exact part of the world the ancient consolidation took place, every true scholar, and every honest historian, knew that such a question was almost idle because it did not admit of a definite or positive answer. With regard to time, their difficulties were greater still, and to attempt to solve difficulties which could not be solved, seemed to him no better than the old attempt to square the circle. If people were satisfied with approximate estimates, such as they were accustomed to in geology, they might say that some of the Aryan languages, such as Sanskrit in India, Zend in Media, must have been finished and used in metrical form about 2,000 B. C. Greek followed soon after. And when it was said that these languages were finished 2,000 B. C., that meant simply that they had become independent varieties of that typical Aryan language which had itself reached a highly finished state before it was broken up into these dialects. If they argued geologically, they might say, no doubt, that it took a thousand years to produce so small a divergence as that between Italian and French, and that, therefore, many thousands of years would not suffice to account for such a divergence as that between Sanskrit and Greek. They might, therefore, boldly place the first divergence of the Aryan languages at 5,000 B.C., and refer the United Aryan period to the time before 5,000 B.C. That period, again, would require many thousands of years, if they were to account for all that had already become dead and purely formal in the Proto-Aryan language, before it began to break up into its six ethnic varieties, that is, into Celtic, Teutonic, Slavonic, Greek, Latin, and Indo-Eranic. If, then, they must follow the example of geology, and fix chronological limits for the growth of the Proto-Aryan language, previous to the consolidation of the six national languages, 10,000 B.C. would by no means be too distant, as the probable limit of what he would call their historical knowledge of the existence of Aryan speakers somewhere in Asia. And what applied to those Aryan speakers, applied with even greater force to the Somitic, because the earliest monuments of Semitic speech, differentiated as Babylonian, Phœnician, Hebrew, and Arabic, went back, as they were told, far beyond the earliest documents of Sanskrit or Greek. Here, also, they must admit a long period previous to the formation of the great national languages, because thus only could the fact be accounted for that on many points so modern a language as Arabic was more primitive than Hebrew, while in other grammatical formations Hebrew was more primitive than Arabic. Whether it was possible that these two linguistic consolidations, the Aryan and Semitic, came originally from a common source, was a question which scholars did not like to ask, because they knew that it did not admit of a scholarlike answer. No scholar would deny the possibility of an original community between the two, during their radical period, and previous to the development of any grammatical forms. History could dig very deep, but like the shafts of mines it was always arrested before it had reached the very lowest stratum. Students of languages, and particularly students of Oriental languages, had solved the problem of the origin of species in language, and they had done so long before the days of Darwin; but, like Darwin, they had to accept certain original germs as given, and they did not venture to pierce into the deepest mysteries of actual creation or cosmic beginnings. At the present moment, when the whole world was preparing for the celebration of the discovery of America, or what was called the New World, let them not forget that the discovery of the Old, that Prehistoric World, deserved their gratitude as much as Columbus and his companions. The discoveries of Sir William Jones, Schlegel, Humboldt, and of Bopp, Pott, Burnouf, Benfey, Kuhn, and Curtius, would for ever remain a landmark in the studies devoted to the history, that is, the knowledge of our race, and in the end, the knowledge of ourselves. It might be said that this great discovery of a whole act in the drama of the world, the very existence of which was unknown to our forefathers, was due to the study of the Science of Language rather than to Oriental scholarship. But where would the Science of Language have been without the students of Sanskrit and Zend, of Hebrew and Arabic? He claimed for Oriental scholars not that they had created a period of history, but that they had inspired the oldest period in the history of the world with new life. Instead of merely learning the names of kings and the dates of their battles, Oriental students had made known their most secret thoughts, their motives, their prayers, even their confidential letters and missives. We now knew not only the names of Kings and Queens of Egypt and Babylon who lived 4,000 or 5,000 years B. C., but the gods they worshipped, the laws they enforced, and the poetry, folk-lore, and even novels of their people. After reviewing the researches of scholars tending to show the connection between Aryan and Semitic nations symbolised by the Greek alphabet, and the theories as to the oldest cuneiform letters and the Egyptian hieroglyphics having had a common origin in China, Professor Max Muller remarked that few generations had witnessed so many discoveries in Oriental scholarship, and had lived through so many surprises as our own. If any two countries seemed to have been totally separated in ancient times by the barriers both of language and writing, they were Egypt with its hieroglyphic, and Babylon with its arrow-headed literature. We only knew of one communication between Egypt and its powerful neighbours and enemies, carried on through the inarticulate and murderous language of war, of spears and arrows, but not of arrow-headed writings. Who could have supposed that the rows of wedges covering the cylinders of Babylonian libraries, which had taxed the ingenuity of our cleverest decipherers, were read without any apparent difficulty by scribes and scholars in Egypt, about 1,500 B.C.? Yet we possessed now in the tablets found at Tell-el-Armana, in Egypt, a kind of diplomatic correspondence carried on at that early time, more than 1,000 years before the invasion of Greece by Persia, between the Kings of Egypt and their friends and vassals in Babylon, Syria, and Palestine. There were two countries only which really remained absolutely isolated in the past, China and India. But though in the eyes of the historian the ancient literatures of these two countries lost in consequence much of its interest, it acquired a new and peculiar interest of its own in the eyes of the philosopher. It was entirely home-grown and home-spun, and thus formed an independent parallel to all the other literatures of the world. England was at present the greatest Oriental Empire which the world have ever known. England had proved that she knew not only how to conquer, but how to rule. It was simply dazzling to think of the few thousand of Englishmen ruling the millions of human beings in India, in Africa, in America, and in Australasia. But to conquer and rule Eastern nations was one thing, to understand them was quite another. (Cheers.) In order to understand Eastern nations we must know their languages and their literatures, we must in a certain sense become Orientalised, students of the East, lovers of the East. In this respect much remained to be done in England, and it had long been felt that we were deficient in providing instruction in Eastern languages, such as is offered to young men in Russia, France, Italy, and Germany, at the expense of the State. We had lately made one step in the right direction. Under the personal patronage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a school of Modern Oriental Studies had been established at the Imperial Institute. (Cheers.) This was the realisation of a plan for which he (the President) pleaded forty years ago, and which was warmly advocated at the time by that most far-sighted statesman, the Prince Consort. But they wanted help, they wanted much larger funds, if this excellent scheme was to grow and bear fruit. If the public at large could only be made to see the practical advantages that would accrue to English commerce from sufficient supply of young men qualified to travel in the East, and to carry on a correspondence in Eastern dialects they would probably get from their rich merchants that pecuniary support which they wanted, and which in other countries was supplied from the general taxation of the country. But far higher interests than the commercial supremacy of England were at stake. The young rulers and administrators who were sent every year to the East, ought to be able to keep up much more intimate relations with the people whom they were meant to rule and to guide than existed at present. It was well known that one of their royal dukes during his stay in India acquired a knowledge of Hindustani, in order to be able to converse freely with his soldiers. It was no secret that even the Queen, as Empress of India, had devoted some of her very limited leisure to a study of the language and literature of India. Here were bright examples to follow. Without an intimate knowledge and an easy conversational command of a common language, a real intimacy between rulers and ruled was impossible. If there had been a more free and friendly intercourse between the rulers and the ruled, between officers and soldiers in India—an intercourse such as can only be kept up by the electric current of a common language—there would have been no Indian Mutiny. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that this Congress would help to kindle more enthusiasm for Oriental scholarship in England. But that enthusiasm must not be allowed to pass away with the meeting. It should assume a solid and lasting form in the shape of a permanent and powerful association for the advancement of Oriental learning, having its proper home in the Imperial Institute. (Applause.)

SIR RAYMOND WEST ON HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA.

In the Indian Section Sir Raymond West delivered an opening address in which he dealt almost exclusively with the question of higher education in India. He commenced by stating that originally the Brahmin class enjoyed a monopoly of higher education, and any attempt on the part of other classes to acquire it was resented. The Brahmins troubled themselves very slightly about history, and in fact there was no such thing as the study of history in the modern acceptation of the term, but they distinguished themselves in various other forms of mental activity. During the Mohammedan domination the people of India were quiescent and apathetic, much as the Greeks were during the ascendency of Rome. It remained for the English rulers of India to rouse the dormant mental and moral faculties of the natives; but to promote a real revival of higher education, it should be carried out by native professors capable of absorbing the modern spirit without losing the influences of their nationality. Sir R. West went on to detail what had been done and was now doing in India under British control, and pointed out that the efforts to extend primary education had to a great extent checked the progress of secondary education.

The Earl of Northbrook in the evening gave a dinner party to the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he is president. Among those present were Prof. Max Muller, Sir M. E. and Lady M. E. Grant-Duff, Count de Gubernatis, Sir T. Wade, Sir A. Hall, Sir J. Grenfell, Ahmed Zeki Effendi, Prof. Leumann, Mr. D. Morgan, Col. the Hon. H. and Lady Emma Crichton, and Dr. Thorp. After dinner Lord Northbrook held a reception, to which the British and foreign visitors to the International Oriental Congress were invited.

PROF. COWELL ON INDIAN LITERATURE.

In the Aryan Section on Sept. 6 Prof. E. B. Cowell (Cambridge) delivered his inaugural address, taking the literature of India as his theme. Much had (he said) been done by the little band of real workers and sympathisers in the cause of Sanskrit literature and its kindred subjects, and much remained to be done. Sanskrit literature seemed to have come to us as a far-off cry in the waste of time, but with no recognised personality in the speaker. We heard the message, but the sender of the message was at best only a name. One day, however, he felt sure we should be able to map out the history of Ancient India, in a broad definite outlines century by century. He believed that when we knew more of the events of each century we should find unconscious references to them even in those very books which now seemed to us so isolated and dateless; just as modern criticism has discovered a faint contemporary allusion, even in the Greek romance of Xenophon of Ephesus, which might have seemed as dateless as the Kumâra Sambhava. Let them take courage from past successes, and look hopefully for future triumphs. Literarary chronology and history were but one corner of the great field of Indian antiquity; but every part was of use for the whole, every detail won from oblivion helped to fill up that complete picture of the old Indian world which they were all trying to restore.

DR. MITCHELL ON THE MARATHA POETS.

In the Indian Section, the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell read a paper on the chief Maratha poets. One class of the literature of the Maratha people consisted of historical ballads, in which the most famous events in the stirring annals of the Marathas were related, in some cases with great animation. There was also a considerable number of songs of common life, such as marriage songs, cradle songs, and the like, which were by no means despicable. But the most popular poetry was religious, and the religion which it exhibited and inculcated possessed a national stamp. Two poets in particular enjoyed celebrity, Dnyaneswar and Tukaram. Dnyaneswar was both a metaphysician and a poet. The historical value of his poem was great, as showing the religious thought prevalent in Maharashtra 600 years ago, a period on which light was much needed. But the more widely popular poet was Tukaram. His thoughts had entered deeply into the mind and heart of Maharashtra. No man of sensibility could read Tukaram without deep sympathy. The poet was often confused, inconsistent and sometimes astray even on moral questions. But he was always sincere and generally intense. Often he had "no language but a cry"; but the cry went to their hearts.

A REMARKABLE PAPYRUS.

In the Egyptian Section Prof. Hechler, of Vienna exhibited a sheet of a fragment of papyrus manuscript which reached Vienna a few weeks ago (a fac-simile of which appeared in the *Times* of Sept. 7). The manuscript is a part of the Septuagint version of the Old Testament. It consists of about sixteen pages, ten inches by seven, and contains a portion of the writings of Zechariah and Malachi. The sheet, which is written on both sides, is in a fair state of preservation. It is bound together in a primitive but careful manner, and tied with a piece of parchment. Undoubtedly the writer had a good copy of the Septuagint before him, as was proved by a comparison of the various readings. There are corrections discernible in the text which, to judge by the colour of the ink, were made at a much later date than the original manuscript. The manuscript now submitted was probably the first great attempt at translation made in the ancient world. The style of the writing seemed to point to its being of greater antiquity than any existing manuscript of the Bible. Two passages in this papyrus are of peculiar interest. In the 7th and 11th verses of the 11th chapter of Zachariah, where two Hebrew words were read as one in the Septuagint, and were translated "the Canaanite," in this papyrus the 7th verse reads, "And I will tend the flock of slaughter in the land of Canaan," while in the Hebrew version it is "even for, O poor of the flock." The 11th verse in the papyrus runs: "And it shall be broken in that day, and the Canaanites—the sheep that are kept for me, shall know that it is the Word of the Lord." Prof. Hechler referred to the insufficiency of the literature connected with the Septuagint version, and said he hoped these fragments of papyrus would soon be published in fac-simile and submitted to scholars for careful examination. He concluded by expressing an earnest desire, in which he would be joined by all Egyptian scholars, that soon a most careful and organised search for papyri would be carried out by scientific men under the patronage of the British Government.

In the Babylonian and Assyrian Section Prof. F. Hommel, of Munich, read a paper on "The Babylonian Origin of Egyptian Culture," in which he brought forward evidence of various points of identity between the two ancient nations. In the Egypt and Africa Section Mr. Flinders Petrie read an interesting paper on "Recent Discoveries at Tel-el-Armana"; and in the anthropological Section Dr. E. B. Tylor delivered the presidential address.

The proceedings were curtailed to enable members to visit either Ightham Mote or Hopedene, where garden parties were given in the afternoon by Mr. Colyer Fergusson and Mr. Vincent Robinson.

THE LANGUAGE CENSUS OF INDIA.

In the Indian Section, Mr. A. Baines read a paper on "The Language Census of India." He said the subject was interesting on account of the comparatively little foreign influence that had been exercised on the development of language in that country since the dawn of history, and the peculiarly isolating influences that were to be found in the great aggregate of communities that we collectively called India. He reviewed the merits and defects of the results of the census of languages, and pleaded for a thorough linguistic survey of the country in the hands of a trained philologist, before the changes in the circumstances of the masses, especially in the now little civilised tracts, had obliterated valuable traces of their former tongue in the process of trituration against the vernaculars of the plains.

MR. GLADSTONE ON ARCHAIC GREECE.

In the section devoted to Archaic Greece and the East, Prof. Max Muller read the paper contributed by Mr. Gladstone before a large assembly. The writer said some apology was necessary even to an indulgent audience, for he was ignorant of the languages of the East, and not cognisant of its manners and institutions, except at a period which still had to be termed prehistoric, although some important parts of what belonged to it during the present century gradually acquired the solidity of history. Of all that was said or sung on the shores of the Mediterranean in those shadowy times nothing great or weighty had survived, with the solitary but inestimable and splendid exceptions of the two works known as the poems of Homer. They alone (to use the language of a great modern orator) had possessed buoyancy enough to float upon the sea of time. In them they saw the life of those times such as it was, actually lived. They exhibited in the formation stage of its existence the nation which then inhabited the Greek Peninsula, together with important though isolated or subordinate traits of other races and lands. The present purpose was to inquire what aggregate of all arts and knowledge, after the first peopling of the Greek Peninsula was imparted to its inhabitants and their neighbours from the stores of those Eastern civilisations which had been developed during the intervening ages and through the medium generally of the Phœnicians, that navigating race who were to all appearance the exclusive channels of intercourse between Asia and Europe. Much as to the Turk of later days every European was a Frank, so to the Archaians of Homer all persons and things reaching them over sea were bound up with this Phœnician name. The first Phœnician gift to the Greek Peninsula would appear to have been one connected with civil institution. The paper proceeded to discuss, at some length, the employment of the remarkable Homeric phrase "anax andron" suggesting that it designated the Governor or Satrap sent over sea from Egypt at the climax of its power when it ruled the Greek Peninsula and the neighbouring regions at a period preceding, by an interval we cannot yet define, the age of the Trojan War. There was no counter-evidence to impair the reasonable conclusion that the sovereigns buried in the tombs in the Agora at Mycenæ discovered by Dr. Schliemann, belonged to a line having the title Anax Andron. But, on the other hand, these sepulchres offered numerous and clear notes of connection with the usages of the Egyptian Empire. As to the relation between Poseidon with the Phœnicians, it might be laid down as a general rule that wherever throughout the poems they met a mention of skilled building or ornamentation, or of the use of hewn stone, it was among men who stood in association with the Phœnicians. Turning to art, it might be remarked that although the use of the potter's wheel was known in Homer, yet there was nowhere an association of this art with the effort to produce beauty. Metallic art held a more important place in the poems than embroidery. This art was so entirely Eastern in its associations, that the possession of it by Odysseus supplied one of the substantive presumptions that he was modelled upon lines originally Phœnician. Having referred to his collection of particulars from the Homeric text, which appeared to betray an Assyrian origin, Mr. Gladstone sent forth a portion of them, and said in conclusion that whatever the East gave to the West, it did not supply Europe with the basis of its social morality in the great article of marriage. Sexual licence was, according to the poems of Homer, tracsably wider in the East than in Western regions; and it was remarkable that at that early date they should find the line between polygamy and monogamy already drawn where it might be said generally to have lain ever since—namely, at the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

The main features of the new Army bill, which says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" will be laid before the Reichstag in the coming session, are a considerable increase in the cadres, the administrative intervention of the Emperor's service, for the infantry, a considerable increase in the number of officers and non-commissioned officers and the addition of some seventy million marks to the annual expenditure on the army. The bill will also demand the quinquennial determination of the peace footing of the army in agreement with the quinquennial census and the annual determination of the Army Budget. The rumour of Ministerial differences egarding this bill is without foundation. The Emperor has given his assent to the measure and this settles the question for the Ministry. I may add (says the correspondent) that the "Red Prince," Frederick Charles the Duchess of Connaught's father, was a great advocate of the two years' service system. Prince Bismark it is said still supports the existing three years' service system.

In 1861, continues the writer, Prince Victor married, the youngest daughter of his old commander, Sir George Seymour. By the German law the Prince's wife, not being of equal rank with her husband, could not assume his title. She became the Countess Gleichen, the second title in the Prince's family, whereupon the Prince assumed the same name—Count Gleichen—by which he has been popularly known since. Leaving the navy in 1866, in consequence of weak health, he began to study sculpture. In two or three years he established a studio of his own in St. James's Palace. His first order, "The Sleeping Hebe" came from the Queen. He executed busts of Lord Beaconsfield, Garibaldi, Lord Salisbury, and Sir Harry Keppel. In 1867 he was appointed Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle. In 1874 the chief work, a colossal statue of Alfred the Great, was finished for the town of Wantage.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

THE undermentioned officers embarked in H. M. S. Crocodile on Sept. 3:—

7th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. E. Ditmas; Second-Lieut. C. Hodgkinson.

7th Hussars.—Capt. the Hon. E. H. Lascelles; Lieut. B. R. Liebert; Second-Lieut. H. Fielder.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Second-Lieut. T. Ward.

16th Lancers.—Rid.-Master J. Laing.

1st Hampshire Regt.—Capt. T. G. Whistler; Lieut. H. B. O. Coddington; Second-Lieut. H. W. Tompson; Second-Lieut. H. L. Wheeler.

2nd Royal Innisk. Fusiliers.—Lieut. G. E. Matthey; Second-Lieut. S. J. Somerville.

2nd Suffolk Regt.—Second-Lieut. H. A. H. Rice.

2nd Lincoln Regt.—Capt. A. W. Dewar.

1st Bedford Regt.—Second-Lieut. G. P. Appleby; Second-Lieut. A. T. Strange.

1st Cheshire Regt.—Lieut. A. de C. Scott.

3rd Rifle Brig.—Capt. A. B. Pemberton.

2nd Yorks. L. I.—Second-Lieut. B. P. Ellwood; Second-Lieut. H. Harrison.

1st Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. C. W. G. Richardson; Lieut. E. F. Strickland; Second-Lieut. G. Dodd.

11th Hussars.—Maj. K. Barrowes.

2nd Royal Scots.—Maj. T. F. Ross.

Royal Artillery.—Capt J. G. C. Wynne.

2nd Midd. Regt.—Lieut. A. C. J. Campbell.

5th Lancers.—Second-Lieut. J. Hodgkinson.

18th Hussars.—Second-Lieut. E. A. Williams.

2nd Lanc. Fusilrs.—Second-Lieut. W. B. Pearson; Second-Lieut. C. F. Dobbs; and Second-Lieut. H. P. Keelan.

2nd Scot. Rifles.—Second-Lieut. H. M. Tarton.

2nd Midd. Regt.—Second-Lieut. W. F. A. Wake.

2nd Manchester Regt.—Second-Lieut. F. G. K. Jackson.

2nd Dublin Fus.—Second-Lieut. G. Chrystie.

Medical Staff.—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Riddick; Surg., Captains A. M. Davies, E. V. A. Phipps, R. G. Hanley and T. J. Lenehan.

A. Vet. Dep.—Vt. Lieut E. W. Hazelton.

2nd Connaught Rang.—Second-Lieut. A. G. Kemball.

1st Worcester Regt.—Quartermaster Hon. Lieut. J. Young.

Bengal Commt.—Hon. Lieut. J. Staines.

Chaplain.—Rev. M. Brady.

The undermentioned officers were ordered to embark in H. M. S. Serapis at Portsmouth on Sept. 12 and 13 for Bombay:—

FOR BOMBAY.

2nd Welsh Regt.—Col. B. N. Anley; Major E. R. B. Ingram; Capt. A. E. White; Capt. R. C. W. Vyvyan; Capt. E. S. D. Goldschmidt; Capt. P. Newnham Davis; Capt. J. H. de A. Stratford; Capt. W. Y. Pennefather; Lieut. A. H. H. Jenkins; Lieut. E. E. J. Charleton; Lieut. F. L. Prothero; Lieut. d. J. B. Span; Lieut. U. G. R. Smith; Lieut. F. H. Howe; Lieut. O. B. Pritchard; Second-Lieut. W. R. R. Rhodes; Second-Lieut. B. T. Ready; Second-Lieut. L. Brandreth; Second-Lieut J. V. Taylor; Second-Lieut. G. D. Campbell; Second-Lieut. G. G. P. Humpareys; Lieut. and Adj. A. G. Fitz R. Day; Capt. Qrmr. J. Keeshan.

Mrs. J. G. Turner.

2nd Highland L. I.—Major E. Spencer, Second Lieut. J. G. Grahame.

2nd Oxford L.I.—Capt. R. G. H. Hughes.

2nd Yorkshire Regt.—Major G. H. F. Mathieson.

1st Royal Irish.—Lieut. E. M. O'Reilly.

R.M.L.I.—Lieut. E. R. B. Murray.

2nd Dorset Regt.—Second-Lieut. C. E. Tristram.

2nd Seaforth Highlanders.—Second-Lieut. J. P. Grant.

1st East Lancashire Regt.—Second-Lieut. E. C. Da Costa.

1st Worcester Regt.—Second-Lieut. A. D. G. Ramsay.

2nd Gloucester Regt.—Second-Lieut A. W. Chitty.

2nd Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers.—Second Lieut A. B. Burton.

1st East Kent.—Second Lieut. W. H. Trevor.

Royal Engineers.—Second Lieut. E. H. E. Green; Second Lieut. C. A. Elliott.

2nd Scottish Rifles.—Second Lieut. H. M. Tarton.

1st Yorkshire and Lancaster.—Second Lieut. R. F. Bidnell.

Chaplain.—Rev. M. J. Gorman.

Medical Staff.—Surg.-Capt. C. J. Addison; Surg.-Capt. A. Baird; Surg.-Capt. W. H. Bean.

1st Leinster Regt.—Second Lieut. F. R. Dugan.

1st East Lancashire.—Second Lieut. C. E. Browne.

FROM MALTA TO BOMBAY.

2nd Welsh Regt.—Lieut. R. Lines; Second-Lieut. N. T. Boston, and Second-Lieut. A. Y. Cheyne.

FROM EGYPT TO BOMBAY.

1st South Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut. C. E. Creagh.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN AMENITIES.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN amenities, as they are termed, proceed apace, through the fact of the "Figaro" having disclosed the refusal of the Russian Ambassador to receive the money collected by M. Drumont's paper, the "Libre Parole," for the Russian poor. This has evidently greatly irritated the Marquis de Mores, who says the Russian Ambassador formerly used very similar circumstances applied to Julius personally for help through his friends, and that this fact should have been remembered in dealing with the Drumont subscription. The Czar, returning the compliment conveyed in M. Bourgeois's order for Russian to be taught in the public schools in France, has (says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News") ordered double addresses in French and Russian to be written on the envelopes of all letters from Russia to foreign countries.

The progress of the works commenced by the French at Biserta, in Tunis, with a view to making that place one of the largest and strongest naval ports in the world, is attributed to a belief in Russian friendship on the part of France. The "Neue Freie Presse of Sept. 2 says:—

To begin with, there is the fact that a first-class war harbour is built by France and that the balance of power in the Mediterranean may be modified to the prejudice of the Triple Alliance. . . . The harbour of Biserta is only eighteen hours from Malta, and France has evidently been bent on rendering it impregnable. Modern ships of war can reach the Sicilian coast from Biserta in one night. . . . After the occupation of Tunis, France formally promised not to transform Biserta into a war harbour, professing to have only commercial objects in view. . . . When France began to receive the Czar's favour it proceeded with more assurance. Plans and designs have once more been produced, and the French have begun to build a war harbour of the largest dimensions. The English and Italian remonstrances, and also certain representations from Germany, were met by a flat denial. . . . This Italian view of things would be taken as most serious, and believe that its gravity will be recognised in England. . . . France is becoming more and more jealous of the consolidation of Italy and the entrance of that Power into the Triple Alliance. It is precisely in Tunis that Italian influence affects France and its Mediterranean position. . . . It is ten years since the French seized Tunis. Their protectorate over that country plays a prominent part in the European relations of France and Italy, as well as those of Germany and Austria. Thus the Tunisian question seems destined to strengthen and maintain the Triple Alliance, and the fate of Europe may possibly be decided in the Bay of Carthage.

President Carnot went down to Savoy on Sept. 3, to attend the festivities in celebration of the union of Savoy with France. He attended a grand entertainment on Saturday night at Chambery, and the following morning held a review, after which there was a reception. M. Carnot returned from Chambery to Paris on Sept. 5, stopping on the way at Aix-les-Bains to pay a visit to King George of Greece, who is staying there. The meeting was a very cordial one, and the visit was shortly afterwards returned by the King. *Daily News* correspondent at Aix-les-Bains says:—Of course the Russian alliance was thrust forward here to-day, Aix-les-Bains being greatly patronised by wealthy Muscovites. The child acting as the spokesman of the Communal schools was dressed a la Russe, and recited this rhyme, which affords a parallel to the parody on Wordsworth in the Rejected Addresses:—

M. le President,
Paps m'a dit que la Russie,
De notre France etait l'amie.
Voila pourquoi je suis heureux,
D'etre votu comme chez eux,
Pour vous offrir ces humbles fleurs,
Hommages de nos jeunes coeurs.

Vive la France! vive la Russie! vive Carnot! vive la Republique!

M. Carnot, lifting the child in his arms, said, "I embrace Russia."

MM. de Freycinet and Ribot called on M. de Giers, who with Baron de Mohreuheim received them very cordially. M. de Giers said his health was improving, and he hoped to resume his duties in St. Petersburg in December.

The little episode at Aix-les-Bains, especially M. Carnot's remark, "I embrace Russia," is generally made light of by the Viennese press, but there also are organs which take the incident a grand s rieux.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE will shortly publish in their "Oriental Miscellany" Dryden's tragedy of "Aurungzebe." The fourth volume of the "Miscellany," now in the press, is a new edition of Broughton's "Letters from a Mahrat Camp in 1809," with an introduction by Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, illustrations, and a Map specially prepared for this edition. Messrs. Constable have also in preparation English editions of "The Migration of Symbols" by Count Goblet d'Alviella, edited by Sir George Birdwood; and "English Settlements in Indo-China," by M. J. Chailly-Bert.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND THE QUEEN.

MR. LABOUCHERE prints in this week's *Truth* the following further paragraphs regarding his exclusion from the Ministry:—

"So far as I am concerned, the incident in regard to which I have inflicted on my readers a few observations is, in its personal relation, closed. I have convinced every one with a vestige of intelligence that the Queen did interfere; and for journals to say that she did not, but that whether she did or she did not, they are bound to swear to the thesis that she did not, is practically to give up any expectation of being believed. I merely allude to it once more in its constitutional aspect. The constitution under which we live is unwritten. Much is a matter of usage. Constitutionally the Queen can do many things which, practically, she cannot. For instance, she has the technical right to veto a Bill that has passed the Lords and Commons. But the right is merely formal, and were she to act on it as a reality, very serious consequences would occur. Constitutionally the Queen can object to any person being a servant of the Crown. Practically, she selects as 'first servant of the Crown' the man who finds most favour in the House of Commons, and she can only select that man. By usage this man is invested with the right to choose as the subordinate 'servants of the Crown' those whom he deems most fitted for the posts that he confers on them. If the Queen ostracises any particular person whom the First Minister may wish to select, she acts in opposition to constitutional usage, and therefore, contrary to the Constitution. Her objection may be a sound one, or the reverse. That is not the issue—which is, whether she has a constitutional right to raise the objection, and whether, if the First Minister accepts the objection for the sake of peace, it is fair to throw on him the responsibility.

"I think that the Sovereign ought not to make any objections, and I still more strongly think that the Sovereign should not, if she does, shelter herself under the pious fiction of Ministerial responsibility, and leave it to be supposed that her personal act is the act of her Minister. The objection raised by the Queen in the particular case in question is as contrary to sound policy as it is contrary to constitutional usage, because the person ostracised by her had taken a prominent part against royal grants. It is, therefore, a direct attack upon the independence of members of Parliament. Their constituents may feel strongly in regard to royal grants; the members may do their duty to their constituents by using their best endeavours to hinder such grants. With what result? That the Sovereign who asks for the money is to step in, and unconstitutionally to hinder their being members of the Executive.

"So abject is the spirit of a portion of the press, that I am told that I have only been actuated by vanity, by love of notoriety, and by sour-grapeism, in bringing a matter like this to the light of day, instead of keeping it, 'constitutionally,' a secret—I, who never sought office, never asked for office, and never directly nor indirectly hinted that I wanted office. Had I not made known this scandalous attempt to prevent members of Parliament from belling the Opposition cat when the royal money box is henceforward shaken, I should have been guilty of Radical high-treason, and this view, with all respect to editors of journals, is, I have not the slightest doubt, entertained by every Radical in the United Kingdom."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

Writing to a prominent Leigh (Lancashire) Liberal, Mr. Gladstone says:—Mr. Labouchere's vote on the Recent Royal Grant was no bar to a proposal that he should become a member of the present Administration, for there are various gentlemen forming part of it who gave a similar vote. It is not true that her Majesty declined to appoint Mr. Labouchere to office, for no one can decline that which has not been proposed. In the present case there was no such proposal. For the absence of it I am the person responsible. I did not make it because of incidents connected with Mr. Labouchere's position and occupations, which were in no degree disparaging to his honour, but which appeared to bear upon the propriety of his holding office under the Crown. With every good wish to yourself and my old friends and supporters in South Lancashire, I remain your very faithful servant, W. E. Gladstone.

INDIA AND THE FALL IN SILVER.

MR. W. H. HOULDSWORTH writes to the *Economist*:—

As Sir David Barbour is not able at once to reply to your criticism on the letter which you have been good enough to insert at my request in the "Economist" of last Saturday, perhaps you will allow me to make one or two observations upon it.

You say that "England and India never yet have had a common standard of value," and yet India has prospered. But up to 1873 a common standard of value between England and India was not necessary, because both countries enjoyed the benefits of the joint standard which France and the Latin Union established at the ratio of 15½ to 1, with a world-wide influence.

Since 1873, though India may stand on a higher plank now than she did twenty years ago, during the whole of that period the responsible authorities in the Government have never ceased to point out that the new conditions under which she was placed by the closing of the European mints to silver were onerous and dangerous.

In 1881 the Viceroy (Lord Ripon) and his Council addressed a despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, one statement of which is sufficient for my purpose. "Silver has, during the last few years, failed to fulfil the chief function which is required of a standard of value." This is the opinion of the Indian Government to-day as it was ten years ago. The prospect, indeed, has gradually become darker, so that the commercial classes in India, as well as the Government are at this moment earnestly demanding some practical measure

[illegible]RANNUATION ACT.

[illegible]ENTARY paper gives the following rules, the Treasury under section 1 of the Act 55 ict. c. 49 (the Superannuation Act, 1892):—

o pension or gratuity shall be granted under this Act in respect of any period of service if—(a) A pension or gratuity has already been granted in respect of it. (b) It has been terminated otherwise than by the direct transfer of the officer to another public office, or by his final retirement.

II. If an officer is entitled to a professional addition of years in respect of his first office, such addition shall be included in the calculation of his pension on his final retirement.

III. If an officer becomes entitled to a professional addition of years in respect of any office after his first, only so much of such addition shall be included as exceeds the total number of years of his previous service.

IV. Each pension or gratuity shall be apportioned among the funds or accounts chargeable with pensions earned by service in the several public offices held by the pensioner.

V. The amount payable by each fund or account, other than the revenue of India, shall be calculated on the number of years' service in respect of which such fund or account is chargeable, and on the salary received by the officer at the date of his transfer from that service, or of his final retirement, as the case may be. Provided that, if the number of years of an officer's entire service qualify him for pension, as distinguished from gratuity, under the rules applicable to the public office from which he finally retires, then the pension shall be apportioned among the several funds and accounts chargeable as though the period served in each had qualified for pension, as distinguished from gratuity.

VI. In the case of an officer pensionable in respect of service in public offices of which the salary of one or more was paid from the revenue of India—(a) The pension shall be calculated by and according to the rule of the Government last served; (b) The portion of the pension or gratuity chargeable to accounts or funds other than the revenue of India shall be calculated according to the preceding rules; (c) The portion chargeable to the revenue of India shall be such as the Secretary of State for India in Council shall in each case determine. Provided that, if the portion so determined shall, together with the portion or portions chargeable to other funds or accounts, be less than the full amount of pension or gratuity calculated according to Rule V., the pensioner shall have no claim in respect of the deficiency upon any of such other funds or accounts.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Maj and Col R H Jelf to be Lieut-Col, vice H J W Gehle, placed on half-pay.

In consequence of the retirement of Maj R F Moore, the promotions of the undermentioned officers as notified in the "London Gazette" of August 5, 1892, are antedated as follows:—Maj C R Hoskyn to July 19, 1892; Capt C C J Pery to July 19, 1892.

Capts E C Spilsbury (vice E C Hart, promoted), P B Baldwin (vice M D Whitmore, retired), and G T Jones (vice Col R H Jelf) to be Majors.

Lieuts H B H Wright (vice E C Spilsbury) G H Fowke (vice P B Baldwin), and J C Rimington (vice G T Jones) to be Capts.

Gentlemen Cadet W C Dumble, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Sec Lieut.

UNATTACHED LIST.

Gentlemen Cadets P H Dundas (Queen's India Cadet), C I F O Johnes, J D Cadell (Queen's India Cadet), W B T Abbey, J E Hughes (Queen's India Cadet), B H E Megrath (Honorary Queen's India Cadet), J K C Stewart, B M L Brodhurst (Queen's India Cadet), S K B Rice (Honorary Queen's India Cadet), S Corlett, R L Ricketts, G M G Parker (Queen's India Cadet), E C Corbyn (Queen's India Cadet), R Madgeon (Queen's Cadet), C R Harbord (Queen's Cadet), G A R Watts (Queen's India Cadet), E G W Pratt (Queen's Cadet), R M Hall (Queen's Cadet), E E Barwell (Queen's India Cadet), and W FitzAlan Stewart (Queen's India Cadet), from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieuts, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps.

1st Life Guards—Lieut J R G Cotterell to be Capt, vice L E Barry, resigned.

1st Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut H F Langton to be Lieut to complete establishment.

4th Dragoon Guards—Supernumerary Capt E W Dawes to be Capt, vice J M Vereker, retired.

1st Dragoons—Capt J F Burn-Murdoch to be Maj, vice G V Aves, promoted. Lieut-Col on half-pay. The undermentioned Lieuts to be Capts.—K R Balfour, vice F W Greaterex, seconded; F Y M 'Mahon, Adjt, to complete establishment. Honorary Queen's Cadet G F Steele, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut in succession to Lieut K R Balfour.

3rd Hussars—The undermentioned Capts to be Majs.—A J R Van Cortlandt, vice R G Godson, retired; J S R Scott, vice C E Beckett, promoted into 2nd Dragoon Guards.

5th Lancers—Capt J F M Fawcett to be Major, vice A Weston, retired; Lieut H W Gore Graham, D S O, to be Capt, vice R J Spurrell, seconded for service as Adjt, Nagpur V R C; Sec Lieut J B Jardine to be Lieut on aumentation.

11th Hussars—Lieut L U Williams to be Capt, vice J R H Baifour, resigned; Supy Lieut F T Bacon to be Lieut, vice L O Williams; Sec Lieut R W M Kenrick to be Lieut, to complete establishment.

12th Lancers—Capt J H Ensor is seconded for service in the Army Pay Department.

14th Hussars—Capt E J Tickell to be Adjt, vice Capt Sir J P Miller, Bart, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Royal Engineers—Lieut-Col and Col J G Forbes (late Bengal), Indian Supy List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity.

Grenadier Guards—Capt F Lloyd, Regtl Adjt, to be Major, vice Lieut-Col and Col C R Rowley, retired on half-pay; Lieut C L Lindsay to be Capt, in succession to Major F Lloyd, Regtl Adjt; Sec Lieut F E G Ponsonby to be Lieut, vice C L Lindsay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt C F Lindsell retires from the service receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Lieut A A Ainslie is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Cheshire Regt—Sec Lieut H W F Cooke is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut W F Smith is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt—Capt F E Taylor to the Maj, vice H E Hudson, promoted Lieut-Col on half-pay; Lieut C Kaye is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps; the undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts—M Stainforth, vice J—Prescott, promoted, F H Weldon, to complete establishment; A C Gabbett, to complete establishment; and P N Leslie to complete establishment.

The Loyal North Lancaster Regt.—The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts to be Lieuts.:—F W Hawks, Prob. I S C, vice W Were, promoted into the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; A I R Glasfurd, Prob I S C, to complete establishment; J G Lowndes, to complete establishment; S C Lieut C Godfrey is seconded for service with the I S C.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—The undermentioned Sec. Lieuts to be Lieuts.:—Lieut R C W Lukin, Sec. Lieut E H Buckle.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Lieut A W Bailey is seconded for service with the I S C.

The Durham Light Infantry—Sec Lieut A H Bridges is seconded for service with the I S C.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Lieut G H F Keeley is seconded for service with the I S C; Super Lieut R J Ingles to be Lieut, vice G H F Kelly.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Sec Lieut H K Harley is seconded for service with the I S C.

Royal Military College—Lieut-Col G A Lewes, now an Instr, to be a Prof, vice Col H C Reynolds, who vacated that appointment on retirement on retired pay. The undermentioned Officers to be Instructors:—Maj F S Inglefield, the East Yorkshire Regt, vice Lieut-Col G A Lewes, Capt C M Lester, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt), vice Capt H A Stock, the Duke of Edinburg's (Wiltshire Regt), whose period of service in that appointment has expired; Capt B W S Van Straubenzee, the South Wales Borderers, vice Capt B St J Barter, the Lincolnshire Regt, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Staff Engineer—W W Wootton to Magdala (Sept 3).

Boatswains—B Whalley to Euphrates, for Q D D (Sept 20); H Marten to Malabar, for Q D D; T W Glover, to Malabar, for Q D D (Sept 1).

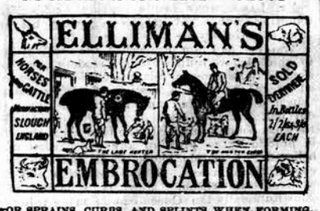
Lieut Hon S C J Colville has been promoted to the rank of Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet (Aug 25).

The undermentioned Sub-Lieuts have been promoted to the rank of Lieuts in Her Majesty's Fleet:—R Y Tyrwhitt, D Beatty, F W R Hewett (Aug 25).

THE *Deutsche Kolonialblatt* publishes an order prohibiting under penalty of imprisonment for not more than three months the exportation of native labourers from the New Guinea Company's territory. This includes also a group of the Solomon Islands north of the line dividing the British and the German spheres of interest according to the agreement on April 6, 1886. German men-of-war have received orders to chase all foreign vessels used for the exportation of such natives.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



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FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
FOR SORE SHOULDERS, SORE BACKS.
FOR SORE MOUTHS IN SHEEP AND LAMBS.
FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful. RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham.
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds. HADDINGTON.
Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th, 1889.

SIR,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it the best that I can obtain. HARRINGTON.
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia,
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
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Doctors recommend it as positively the only *known* reliable means for the self-application of mild continuous currents of Electricity. It is simple and comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like magic in the cure of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Impaired Vitality, Nervous Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney Disorders, Ladies' Ailments, &c. *Vide* Thousands of Testimonials. This world-famed Belt is also a safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other disorders specially incidental to tropical climates. Descriptive Pamphlet, "*Galvanic Electricity*," sent to any address free on application to MR. C. B. HARNESS, *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Ltd., 52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W. *Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World.* Advice by correspondence free of charge.

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Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,
And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from
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BALSAMIC ELIXIR,
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NOTE.—For MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

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SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA
by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.
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HOP ALE ESSENCE
Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.
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HOP ALE.
The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale than any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCES
HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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Hay's Ginger Ale Extract. For 2nd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Ale Essence, highly concentrated. For 3rd quality Ginger Ale.
Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
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Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of
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SPECIALITIES RECOMMENDED:—
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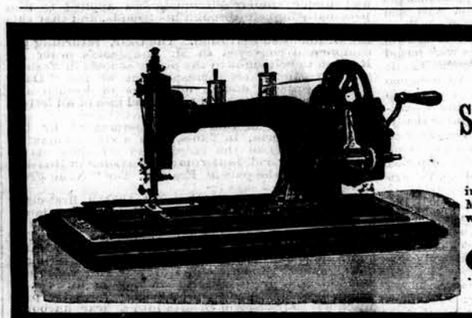

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

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For Bath & Toilet Use.

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ABBEY'S
EFFERVESCENT
POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

SIMS REEVES SAYS:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing and efficacious. Prevents and cures Indigestion. A natural Tonic and most pleasant drink."

MDME. MARIE ROZE (THE RENOWNED SINGER) says:—"I have used your Effervescent Potash with remarkable results. It is really wonderful. It purifies the blood and preserves the beautiful bloom of youth."

A POSITIVE RELIEF AND CURE FOR

Rheumatism	Fever
Gout	Headaches
Indigestion	Loss of Appetite
Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
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FULL DIRECTIONS ON EACH BOTTLE.

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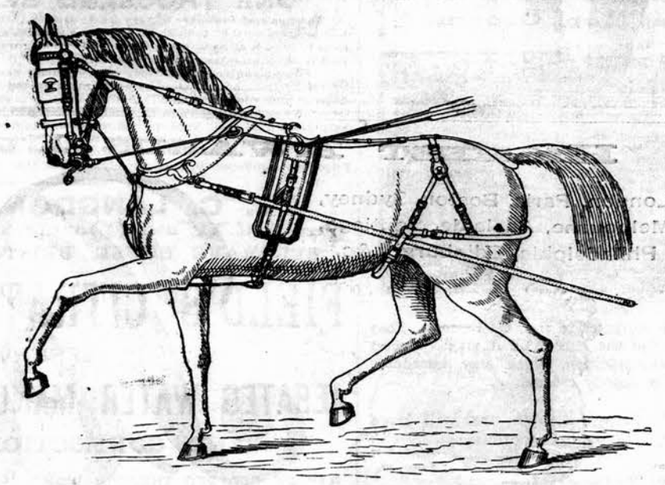

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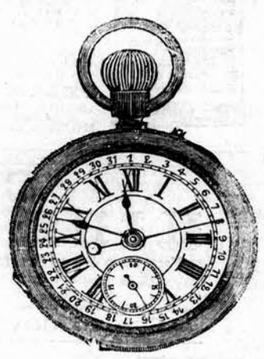

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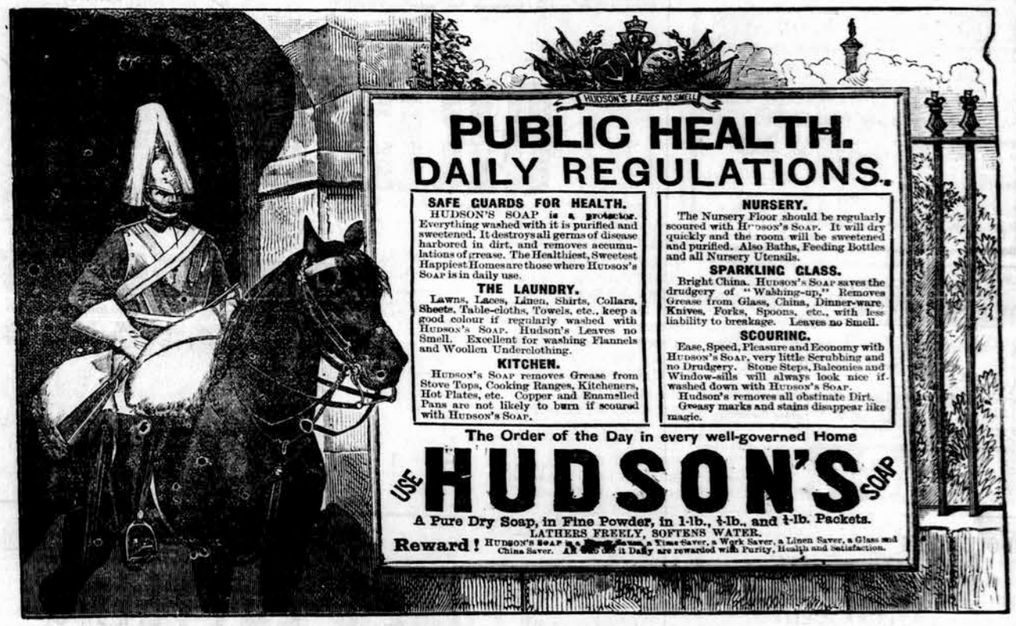
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